

# *Flexible Flight Software Facilitating Evolving Devices and Interfaces*

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*V4e*

*Douglas Forman  
Intelligent Systems Division  
NASA Ames Research Center*



National Aeronautics and  
Space Administration



## Outline

- **BioSentinel FSW Overview**
- **BioSentinel H/W Availability Challenge**
- **NASA Ames FSW Infrastructure**
- **BioSentinel Specific Solutions**
  - Iris Transponder FSW Evolution
  - C&DH Interface eXtension Card (IXC)  
Spacewire-to-Serial FSW Evolution



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# BioSentinel FSW Overview



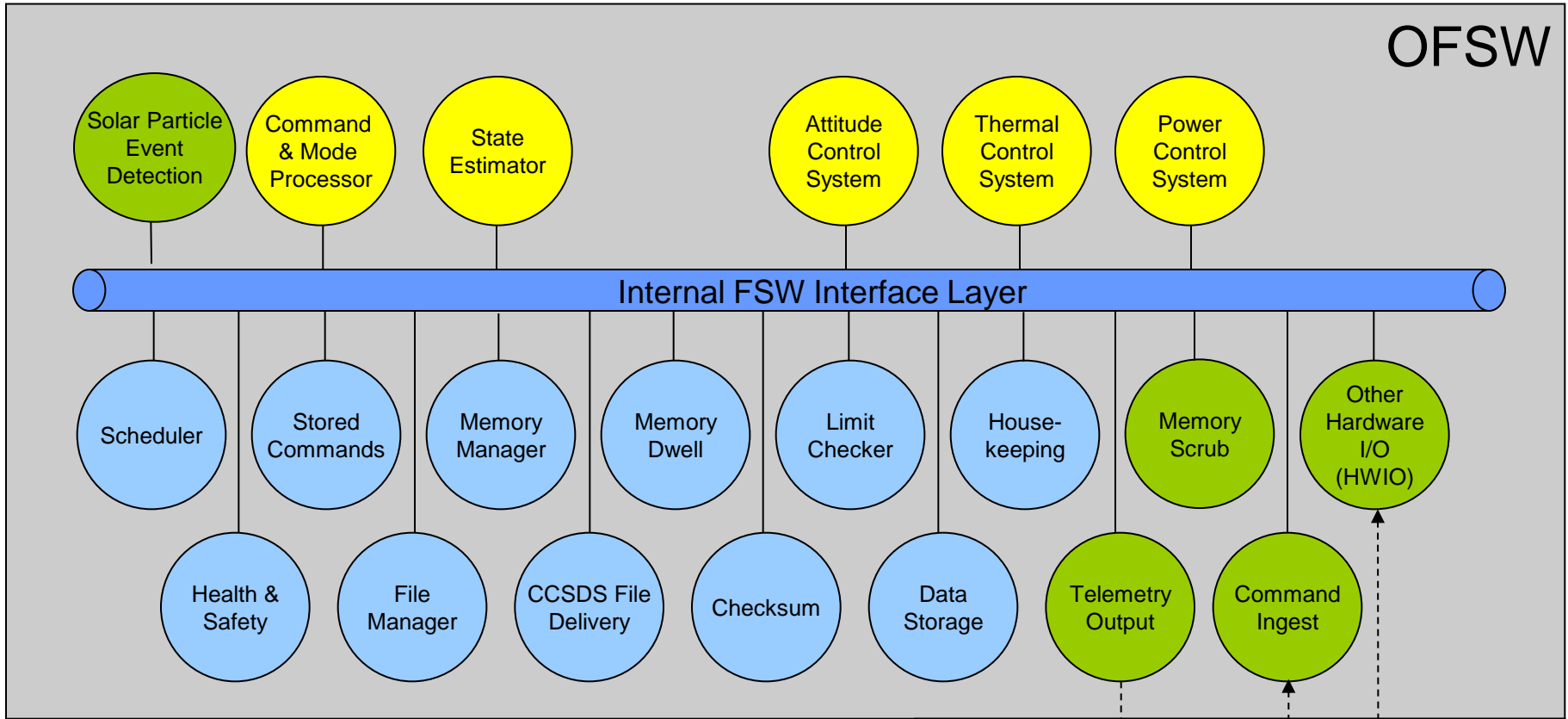
# BioSentinel FSW Driving Requirements

- **Payload/Science Maintenance**
  - PLRD-029 Science Data, SRD-035 IO Design, PLRD-024 SPE Detection, PLRD-025 SPE Response
- **Telemetry and Commanding (From Ground or Stored Onboard)**
  - SRD-008 Bus Telemetry Service, SRD-009 Payload Telemetry Service, SRD-037 Telemetry Delivery, SRD-038 Telemetry Rate, SRD-039 Command Rate, SRD-031 Command Receipt, SRD-032 SOH Generation, SRD-020 Command Sequencing
- **Electrical Power Management and Control**
  - SRD-026 Battery Management, SRD-028 Power Distribution, SRD-029 Power Generation
- **Thermal Monitoring**
  - SRD-024 Heater Design, SRD-012 Thermal Environments, PLRD-004 Payload Thermal Environment
- **Attitude Control for pointing Solar Arrays to Sun and Antennas to Earth**
  - SRD-019 Stabilization Mode, SRD-021 Momentum Management, SRD-016 Safe Mode Design, SRD-044 Safe Mode Transition
- **Operational Requirements and Constraints**
  - SRD-001 Freely Mission Duration, SRD-007 Electro Magnetic Environment, SRD-047 MET Clock, SRD-040 Boot Sequence, SRD-014 Governing Requirements
- **Fault Detection and Resolution**
  - SRD-043 Fault Management, SRD-017 Fault Detection

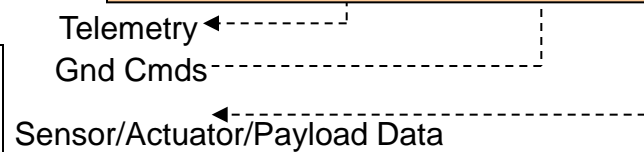


# Requirements derived and BioSentinel FSW Components Allocated

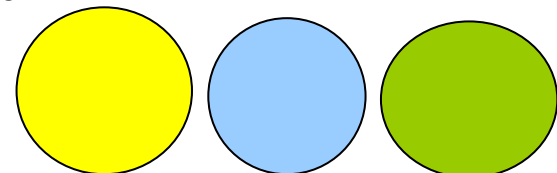
OFSW



System Support, O/S Services and **Device Drivers**



KEY shown in later slide







# BioSentinel H/W Device Availability Challenge

- **Key EDU Hardware Availability is a common FSW problem**
  - H/W Arrives Late in Development Cycle for various reasons:
    - **Long Lead Time of Components**
    - **Design/Requirement iterations**
    - **Budget/Procurement issues**
  - Limited H/W access after arrival due to:
    - **Long duration environmental tests**
    - **Demand for H/W by multiple stakeholders (testers, developers, integrators)**
- **BioSentinel Key Flight Hardware Examples**
  - Command and Data Handling (C&DH) Hardware
    - **LEON3 Single Board Computer (SBC)**
    - **Interface eXtension Card (IXC)**
  - Iris V2.1 Transponder
- **FSW in critical path**
  - Flight Software cannot finish until tested on EDU/Flight Hardware
  - Waiting for key hardware pushes delivery date
    - **Not an option for BioSentinel – short time between arrival and delivery**
- **Development/Integration without key hardware necessitates:**
  - Evolving Test Approach (WSIM, PIL, PHIL, HIL)
  - Layered Software Architecture (cFE/CFS)
  - Device Virtualization and Abstraction



# H/W and Processor FPGA Virtualization (on Non-Rad-Hard consumer targets)

- **Soft-Core LEON3 Processor (NEXYS4 target)**
  - Inexpensive and can run all FSW Apps; Saves the day!
  - Useful, but Hardware Interfaces not flight-like
- **Iris Transponder H/W Simulation (ML605 target)**
  - Emulates low-level SPI Interface; big risk reduction!
  - Useful, but no external tlm/cmd I/F for integrated testing
- **BioSentinel IXC (Interface eXtension Card)  
(A3PE-STARTER-KIT-2 target)**
  - SpaceWire signal issues ; learning experience



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# NASA Ames Flexible FSW Infrastructure for Evolving Development





# LADEE (Lunar Atmosphere and Dust Environment Explorer) Award Winning Effort

## All Mission Goals Exceeded

200% of Required Science Data Downloaded  
Lunar Laser communication successfully demonstrated  
Extended Mission

- **Survives eclipse**
- **Allows Very Low Altitude Science**

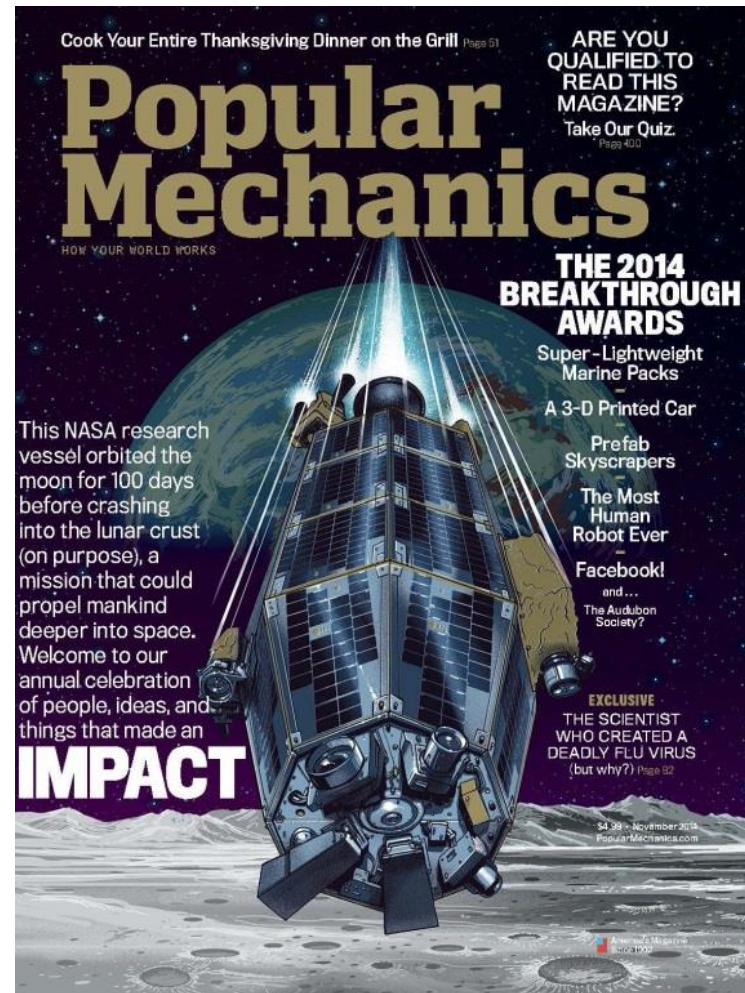


Lots more publically available information about LADEE FSW:

<http://ieeexplore.ieee.org/document/7119109/>

<http://flightsoftware.jhuapl.edu/files/2013/talks/FSW-13-TALKS/FSW-13-GUNDY-BURLET.ppt>

[http://flightsoftware.jhuapl.edu/files/2014/Presentations/Day-3/Session-4/2-FSW-14-DANILO\\_VIAZZO.ppt](http://flightsoftware.jhuapl.edu/files/2014/Presentations/Day-3/Session-4/2-FSW-14-DANILO_VIAZZO.ppt)





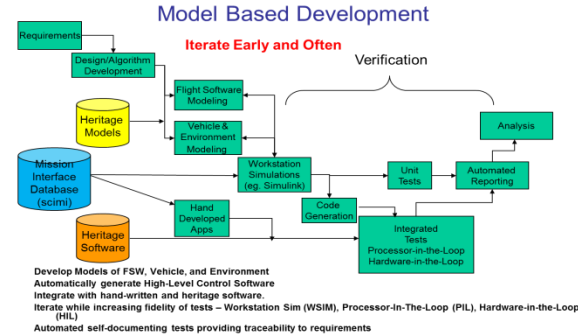
# Common Avionics and Software Technologies (CAST) Lab

- Generalized Application of **LADEE FSW Development Infrastructure**
  - Re-use of software, tools, architectures, processes and **people**
  - Improvements to increase efficiency and quality
- Key Technologies
  - Model Based Development (Simulink)
    - Automatic Sim and FSW Code-Generation
    - Real-time Test-beds (PIL/HIL)
  - Loosely Coupled Component App-based real-time FSW Executive
  - Tlm/Cmd Interface Database with Code-Generation Export Capabilities
  - Continuous Build/Test Collaboration Framework
    - Bamboo / JIRA / git / Confluence



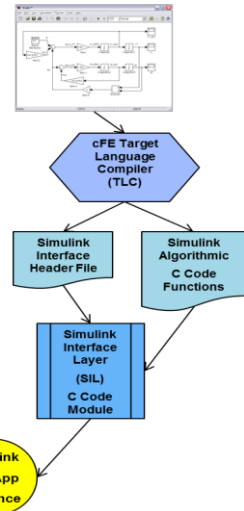
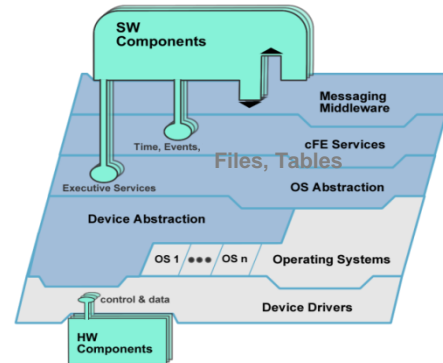
## Model-Based Approach

- Auto-generation of Real-Time Code from Closed-Loop Simulink Models (Integrate early and often)
- Integrate early and often while increasing the fidelity of closed-loop testbeds: Workstation Sim , PIL, HIL
- Model and Evolving Test Platforms begin with initial analysis and live through Requirements, Implementation and Operational phases of mission (End-to-End)



## Core Flight Software System (CFS) developed by Goddard

- Layered, App-Based Architecture facilitates scalability, portability and FSW re-use
- Core Flight System (cFS) is flight-qualified (Class B and A) and has a legacy of 11 successful NASA missions, in use at 6 NASA centers
- Operating System Abstraction Layer (OSAL) eases porting
- Pub/Sub Software Bus for Loosely Coupled Architecture

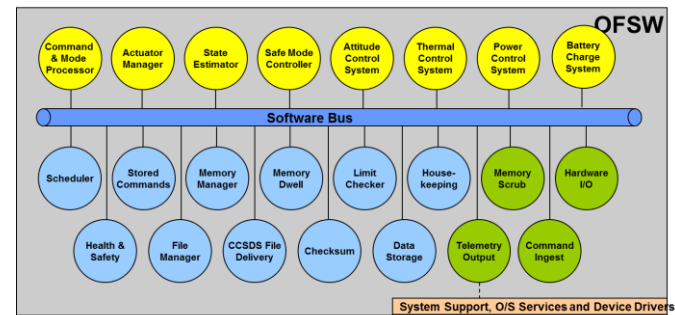


## Simulink Interface Layer (SIL)

- Core Flight Executive (cFE) Target Language Compiler (TLC) generates cFE Pub/Sub and Table Interfaces from Simulink Models to create unique cFE App Instances

## Device Abstraction/Virtualization

- Hardware I/O (HWIO) Apps provide interface between Devices and Software Bus. Leverages Posix Device I/O







## Recurring CAST Themes

- “Don’t reinvent the wheel ... ”
  - “A more elegant, optimized implementation” is not a driving reason
- “... but watch for square peg in round hole”
  - Don’t expect full re-use of code not written for re-use
  - Sometimes a new “wheel” is required
- “Don’t repeat yourself”
  - Eliminate redundancy; i.e. Eliminate redundancy :-)
  - Auto-generate from common data/model source and Automate repetitive tasks
- “Integrate Early and Often”
  - Evolving integrated test-beds
- “Test as you fly”
  - Use Simulation Scenarios with to make FSW think it is flying
  - Use Flight Ground System Scripts for unit and integration tests
- “Keep it Simple for the User”
  - Higher Abstraction Layers Simple; Specific Complexity (Polymorphism) in Lower Layers.



# CAST Simulation Testbed Infrastructure with Evolving Levels of Fidelity

- **WSIM – Workstation Simulation**
  - Closed-Loop Simulink Model
  - Non-realtime ; usually faster-than-realtime
- **PIL – Processor in the Loop (realtime)**
  - Flight-like interfaces (per ICDs) between Sim and FSW
  - Transport Mechanisms may be emulated with a run-time re-configuration  
(For example: ethernet drivers replace SPI driver)
- **HIL – Hardware in the Loop (realtime)**
  - Flight-like interfaces and Transport Mechanisms between Sim and FSW
- **PHIL – Mix'n'match PIL and HIL**
  - Some Transport Mechanism are emulated, others are flight-like
  - Example: All devices use flight SpaceWire interface, but the tlm/cmd interface is ethernet.

Earlier LADEE FSW Testbed presentations have more details:

- [http://flightsoftware.jhuapl.edu/files/2011/FSW11\\_Forman.pdf](http://flightsoftware.jhuapl.edu/files/2011/FSW11_Forman.pdf)
- [http://flightsoftware.jhuapl.edu/files/FSW09\\_Gundy-Burlet.pdf](http://flightsoftware.jhuapl.edu/files/FSW09_Gundy-Burlet.pdf)



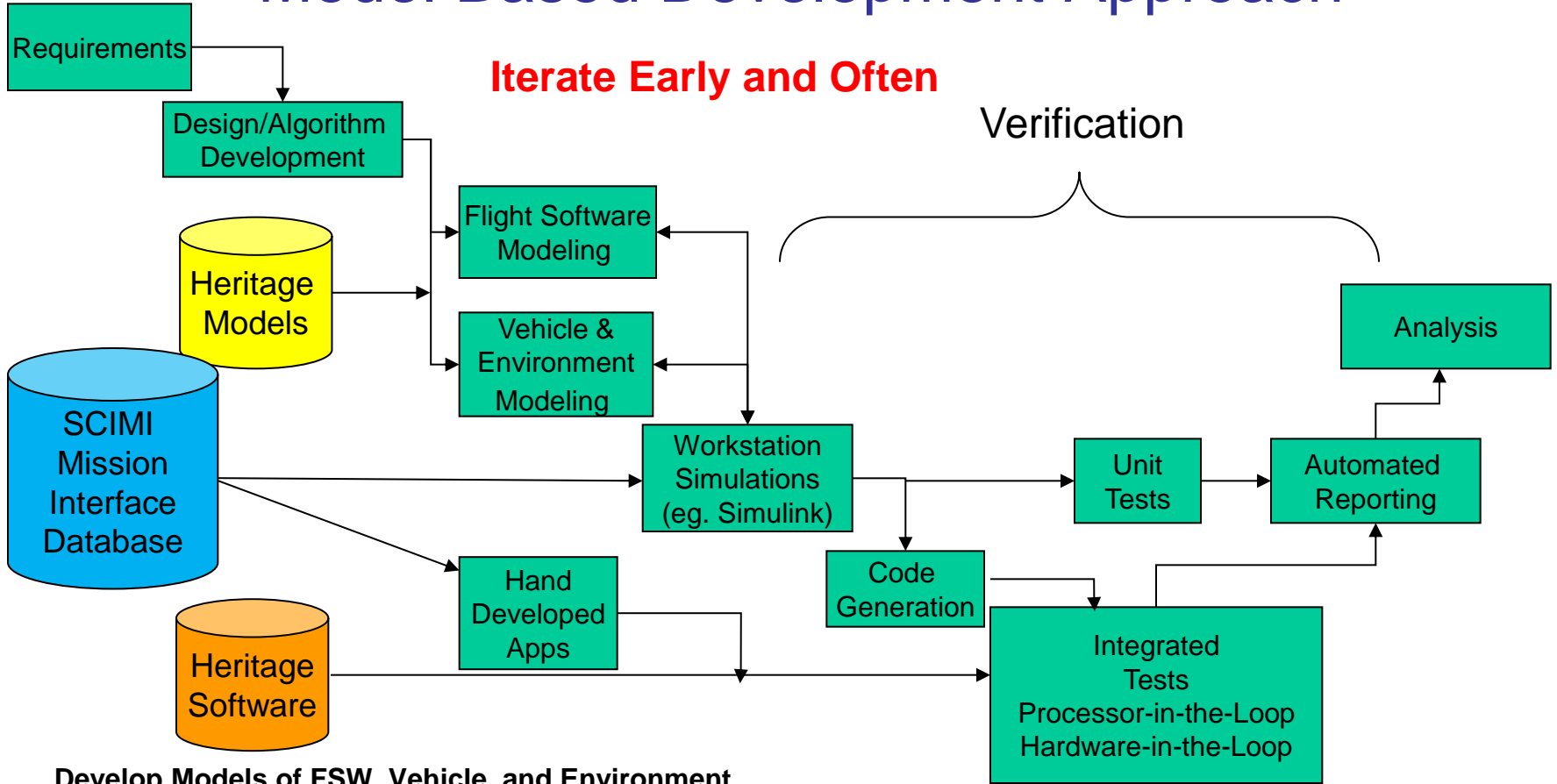
# System Configuration Information & Mission Interfaces (SCIMI) Database (AKA: Cmd & Tlm Data Dictionary)

- **Relational Database Schema (i.e. metadata)**
  - Non-mission specific tables and relations
- **Mission Specific Content (independent of schema):**
  - Contains Mission information such as tlm/cmd message definitions (internal and external)
- **Built with Django Framework (open-source)**
  - Implemented with python classes
- **Non-mission specific python extraction tools auto-generate products from single definitive source**
  - C header files, matlab / simulink interfaces, Ground Software Config Files, html documentation, etc.





# Model Based Development Approach



Develop Models of FSW, Vehicle, and Environment

Automatically generate High-Level Control Software

Integrate with hand-written and heritage software. Interface code generated from the SCIMI

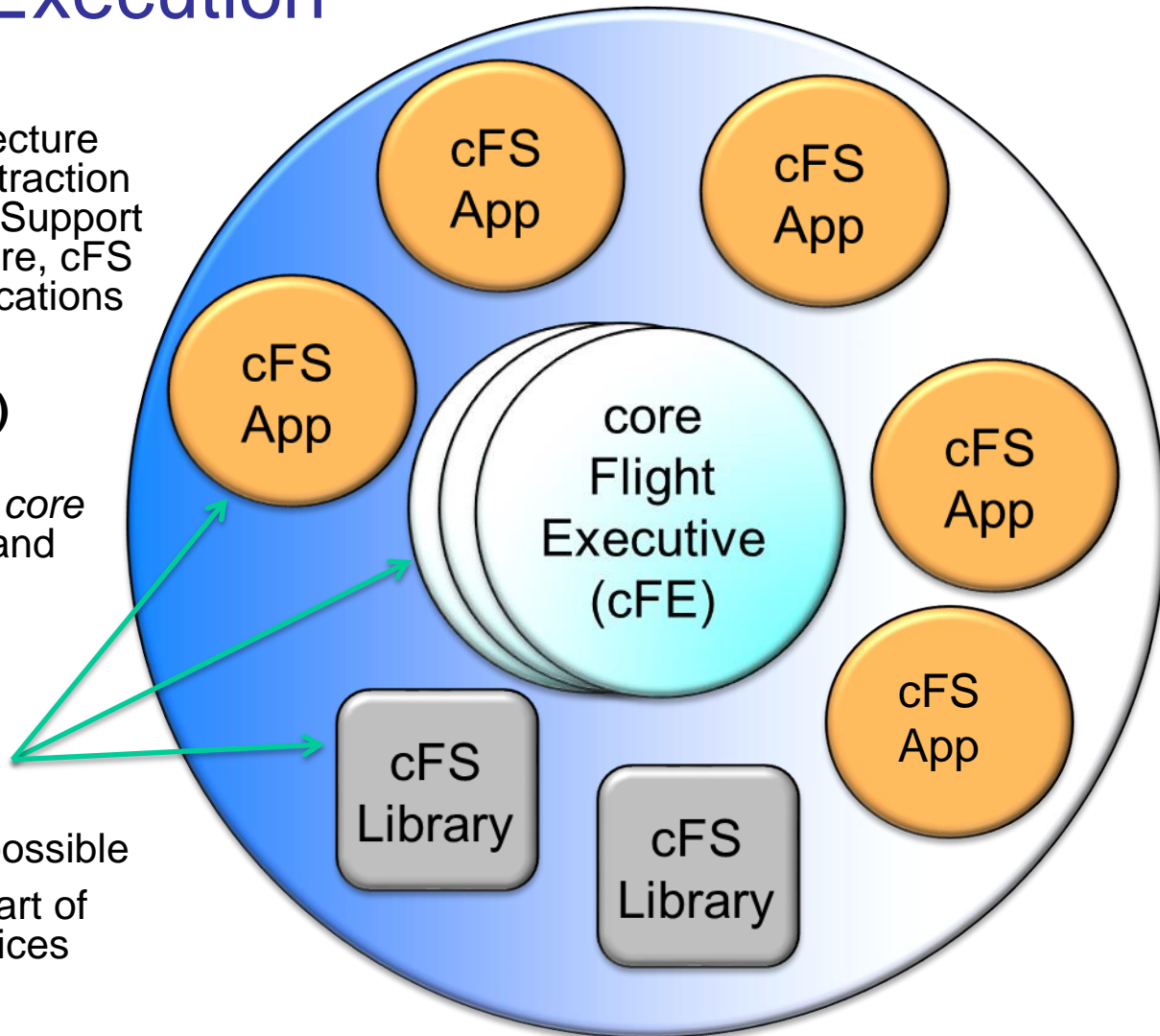
Iterate while increasing fidelity of tests – Workstation Sim (WSIM), Processor-In-The-Loop (PIL), Hardware-in-the-Loop (HIL)

Automated self-documenting tests providing traceability to requirements



# cFS Elements for Real-Time FSW and/or SIM Execution

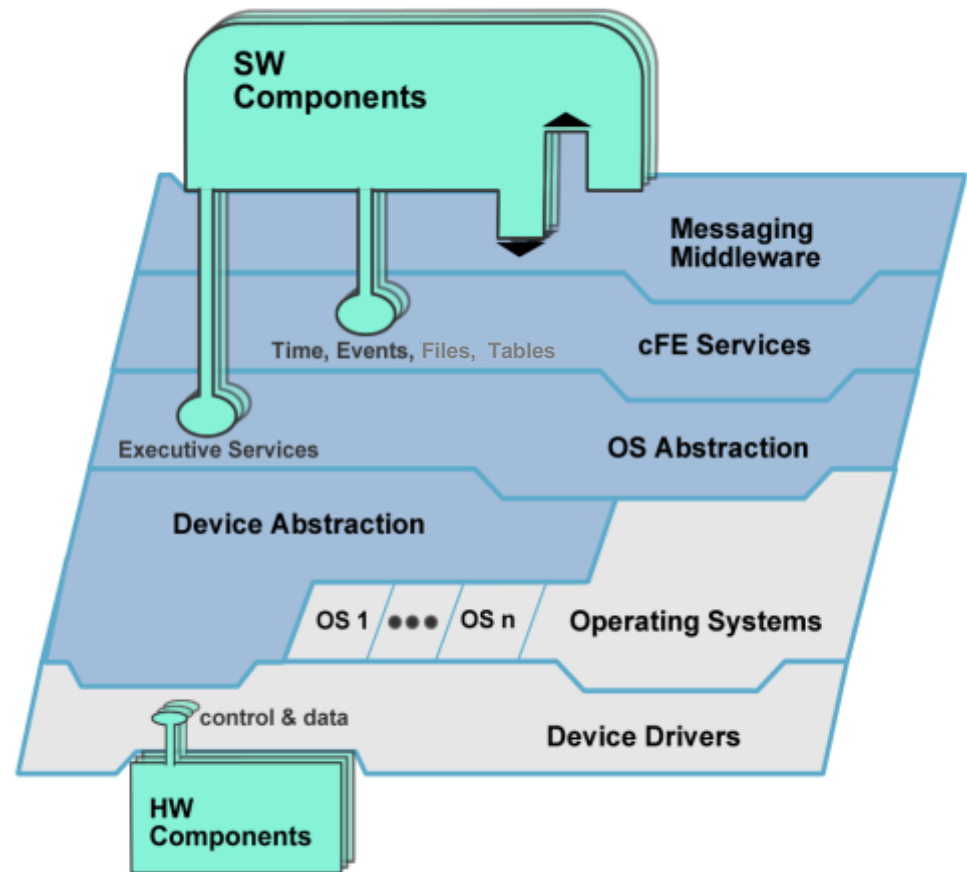
- **core Flight System (cFS)**
  - A Flight Software Architecture consisting of an OS Abstraction Layer (OSAL), Platform Support Package (PSP), cFE Core, cFS Libraries, and cFS Applications
- **core Flight Executive (cFE)**
  - A framework of *mission independent, re-usable, core flight software services and operating environment*
- **Each element is a separate loadable file**
  - Divide and Conquer
  - Independent unit tests possible
  - In-Flight Uploaded/Restart of App built into Core Services





# cFE / CFS Layering

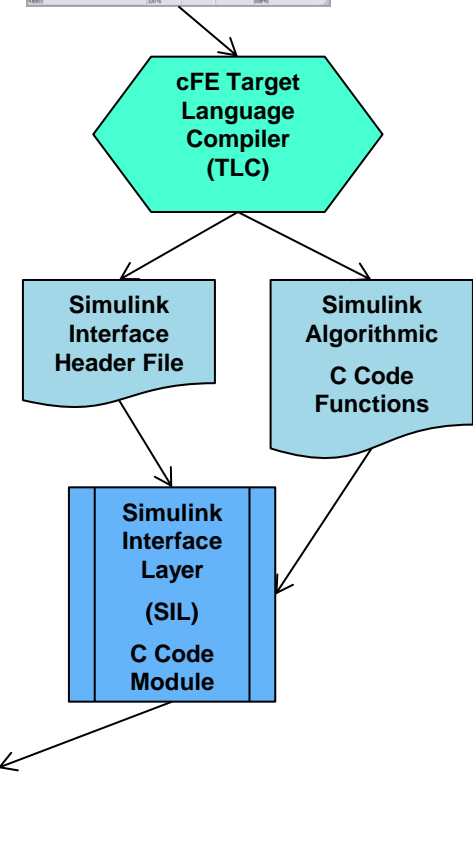
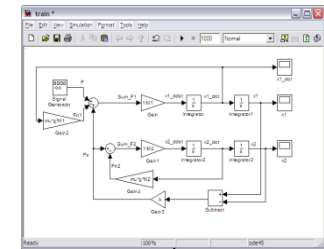
- Each layer “hides” its implementation and technology details.
- Internals of a layer can be changed -- without affecting other layers’ internals and components.
- Enables technology infusion and evolution.
- Doesn’t dictate a product or vendor.
- Provides Middleware, OS and HW platform-independence.





# Simulink Interface Layer

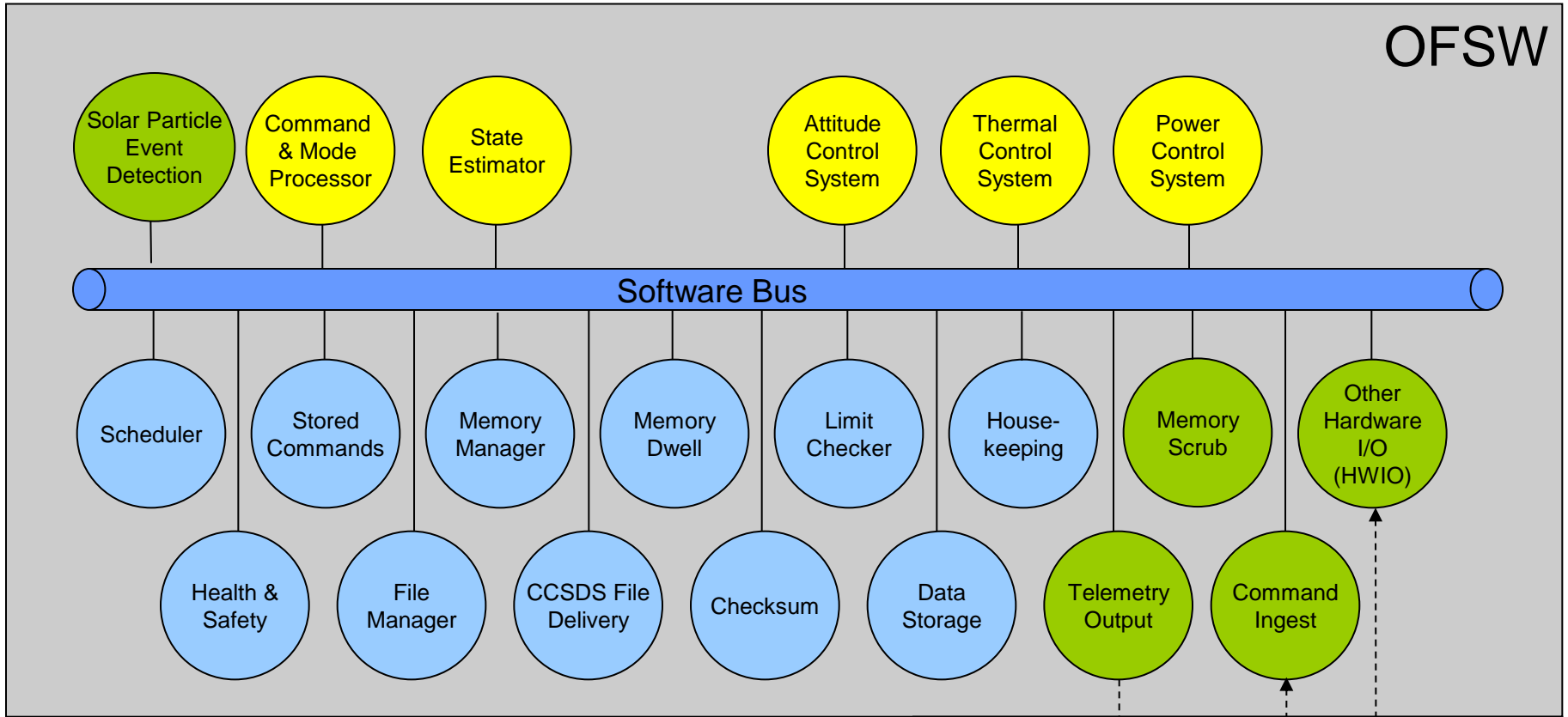
- Higher level Flight Software Modules modeled in Simulink
- C-Software generated from Models using Real Time Workshop Embedded Coder
  - cFE Template for Target Language Compiler (TLC)
    - Transforms Specified Simulink Input/Output ports into cFE Message structures
      - I/O ports are Simulink non-virtual buses
    - Creates C Header file that defines message interfaces and entry points
      - Specific Data Structures
      - Macros that identify key functions
- Simulink Interface Layer (SIL) provides cFE compatible app functionality:
  - Uses message and entry point definitions from generated .h file
  - Input Messages – Subscribed to and recv'd from Software Bus
  - Output Messages – Registered and Published to Software Bus
  - Event Output – Custom Block with Trigger and Format String
  - Table Management – Mapped from tunable params
  - Housekeeping – General Meta-Data about App
  - Execution - Triggered by Specified S/W Bus Message



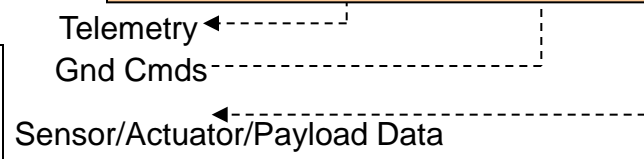


# BioSentinel “Loosely-Coupled” S/C FSW Architecture ; Independent Apps

OFSW



System Support, O/S Services and Device Drivers



**KEY**

- FSW Internal ————
- FSW External - - - - -

Algorithmic App

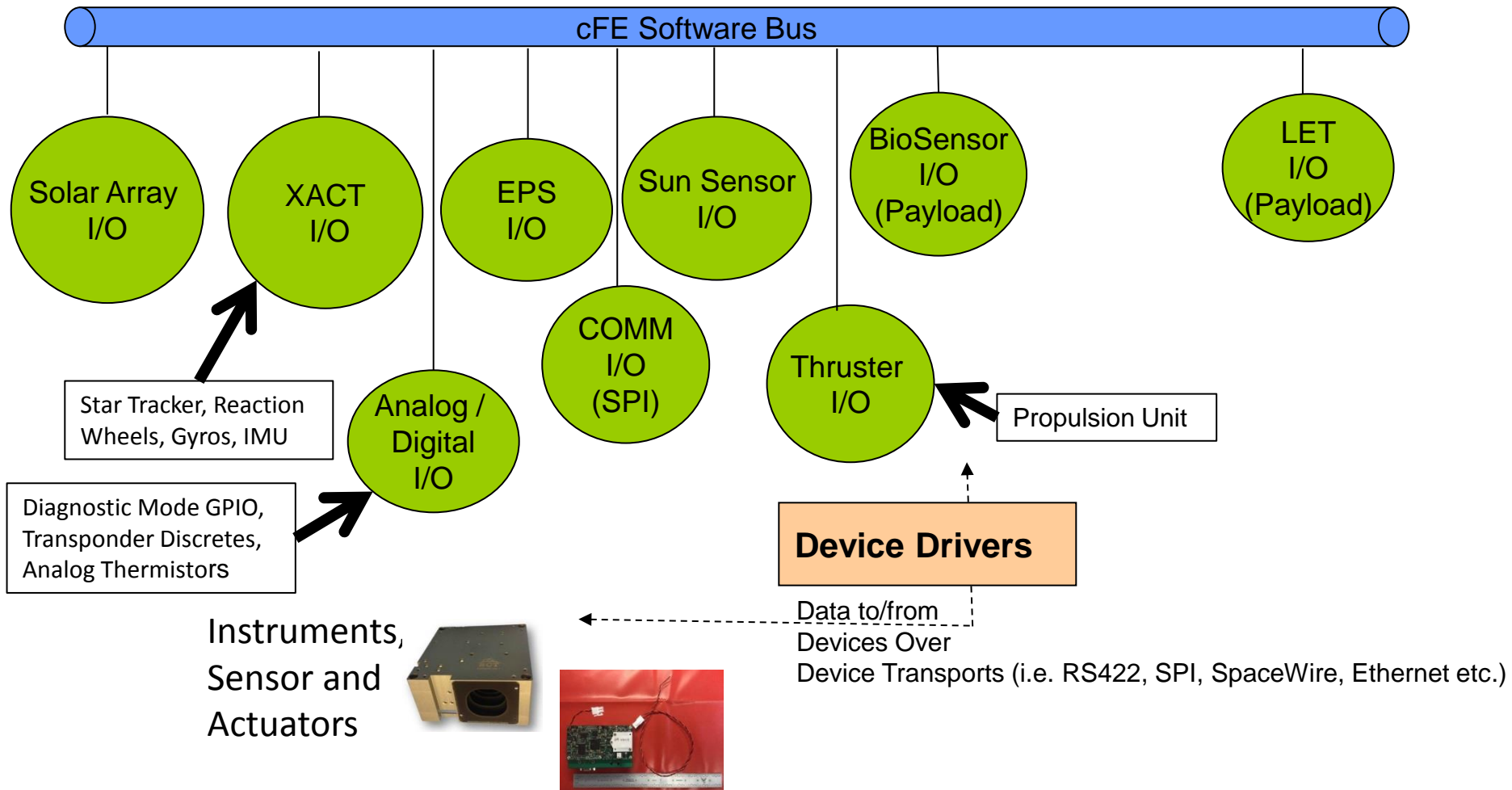
cFS App

Hand-written App





# HWIO Apps in BioSentinel FSW Architecture





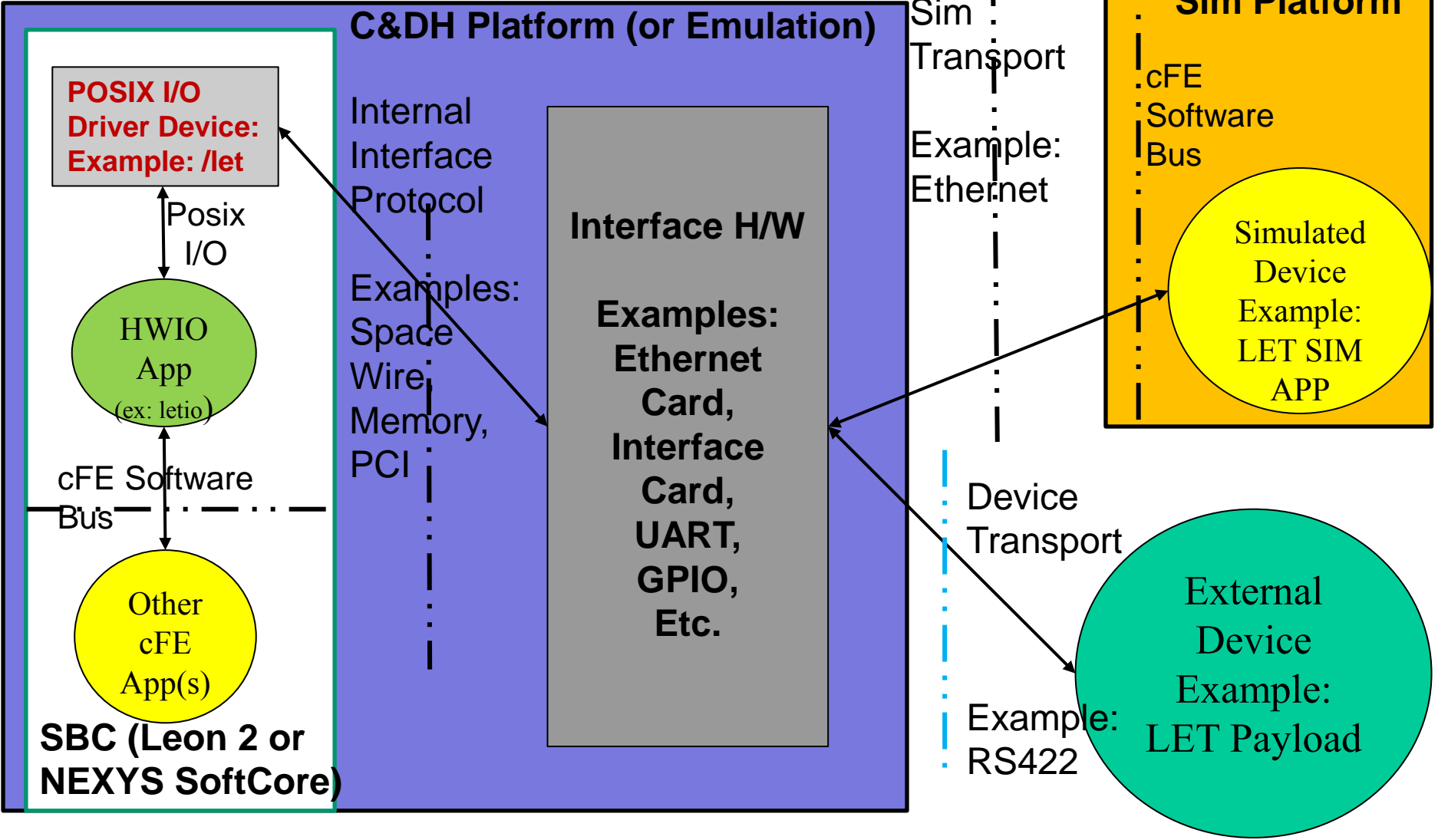


## FSW Device Abstraction/Virtualization

- **Algorithmic Apps access data published to the cFE Software Bus by HWIO Apps**
- **HWIO Apps act as device protocol adapters**
  - Adapt device data to/from S/W Bus Msgs
- **HWIO Apps access H/W using a standard Posix File I/O Device Driver layer**
  - Open, read and write calls are the same for a simulated or real H/W device



# General POSIX File I/O Layering





## Posix I/O Layer Advantages for FSW and Sim

- Application Code can remain **exactly** the same whether simulated or real devices are used.
  - Only the transport driver implementation changes
  - Device Simulation is simple to implement
    - Actual files, UDP packets, Shared Memory, UARTs etc.
  - Facilitates Inexpensive Development Platforms that exercise all App code (including HWIO) in an integrated fashion.
  - Same App binaries run on all targets
- Allows Mix'n'Match evolution of devices
  - Drivers can be over-ridden (re-loaded) at runtime
- Protocol code resides in HWIO Application
  - Device Cmd/Tlm interface code tested on all targets
  - Realistic Device Virtualization (same in flight and sim envs)
- HWIO can be developed before H/W arrives.

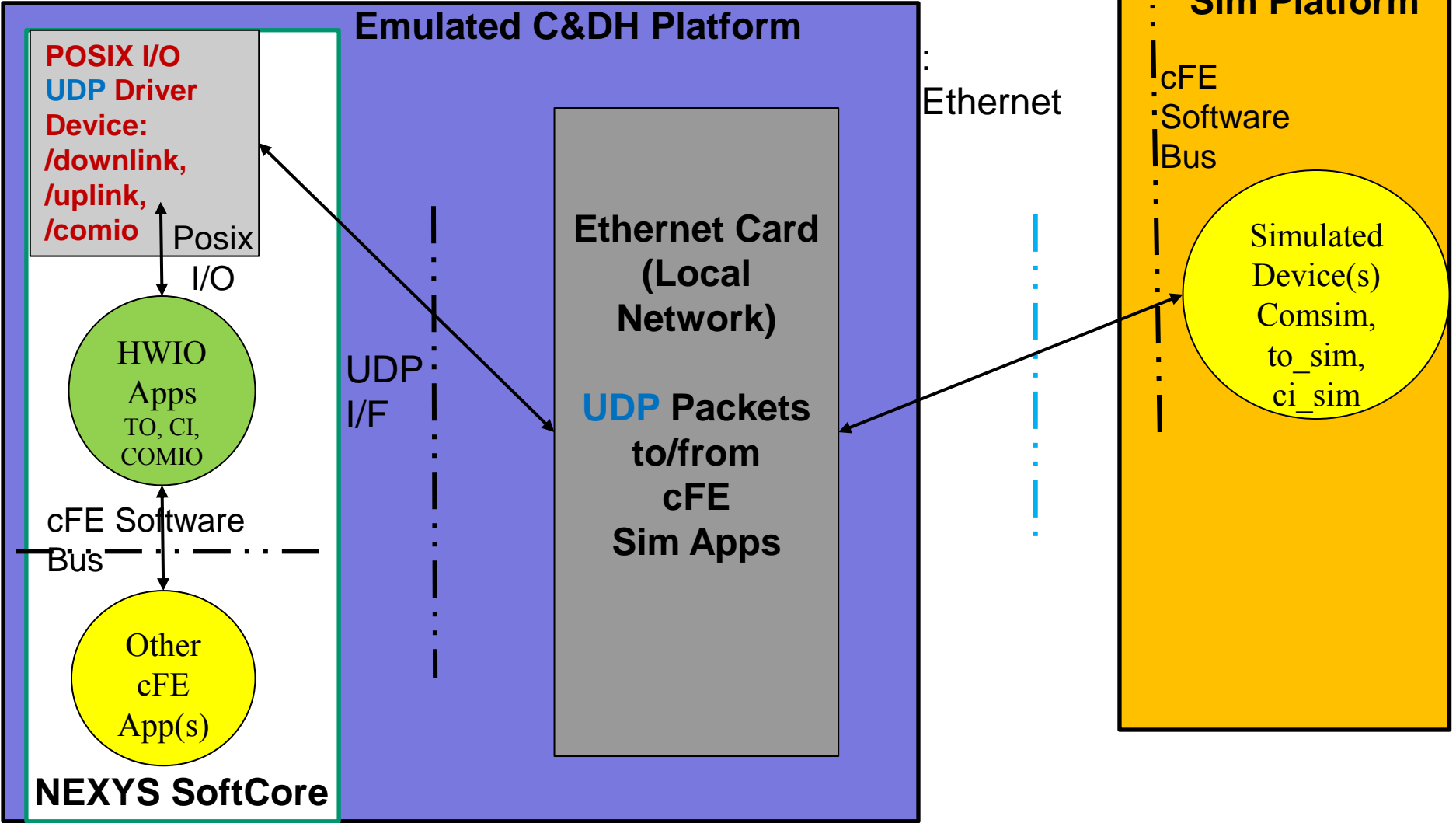


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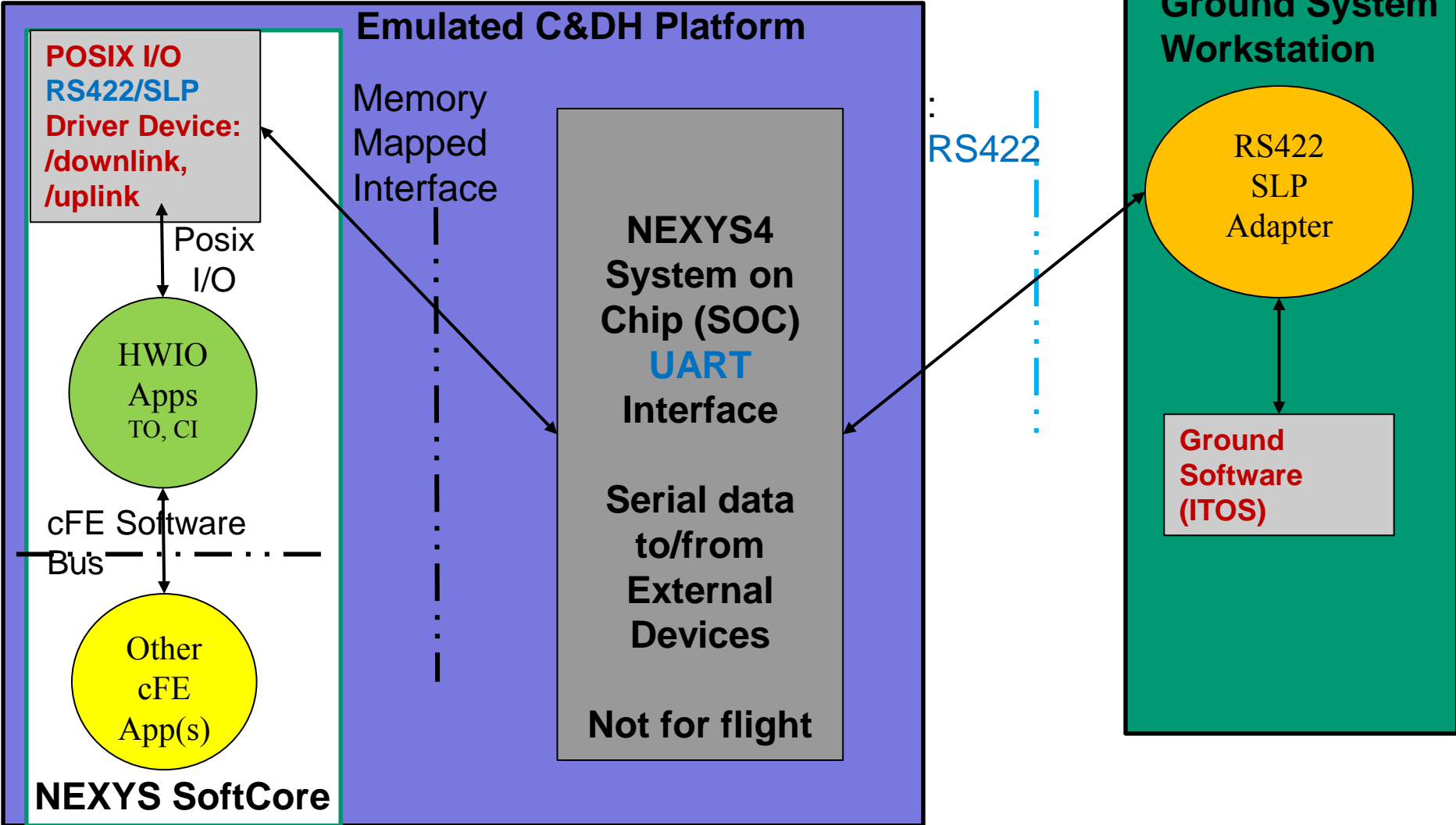
# Iris Transponder I/F FSW Evolution

# Iris Transponder Ethernet PIL I/F





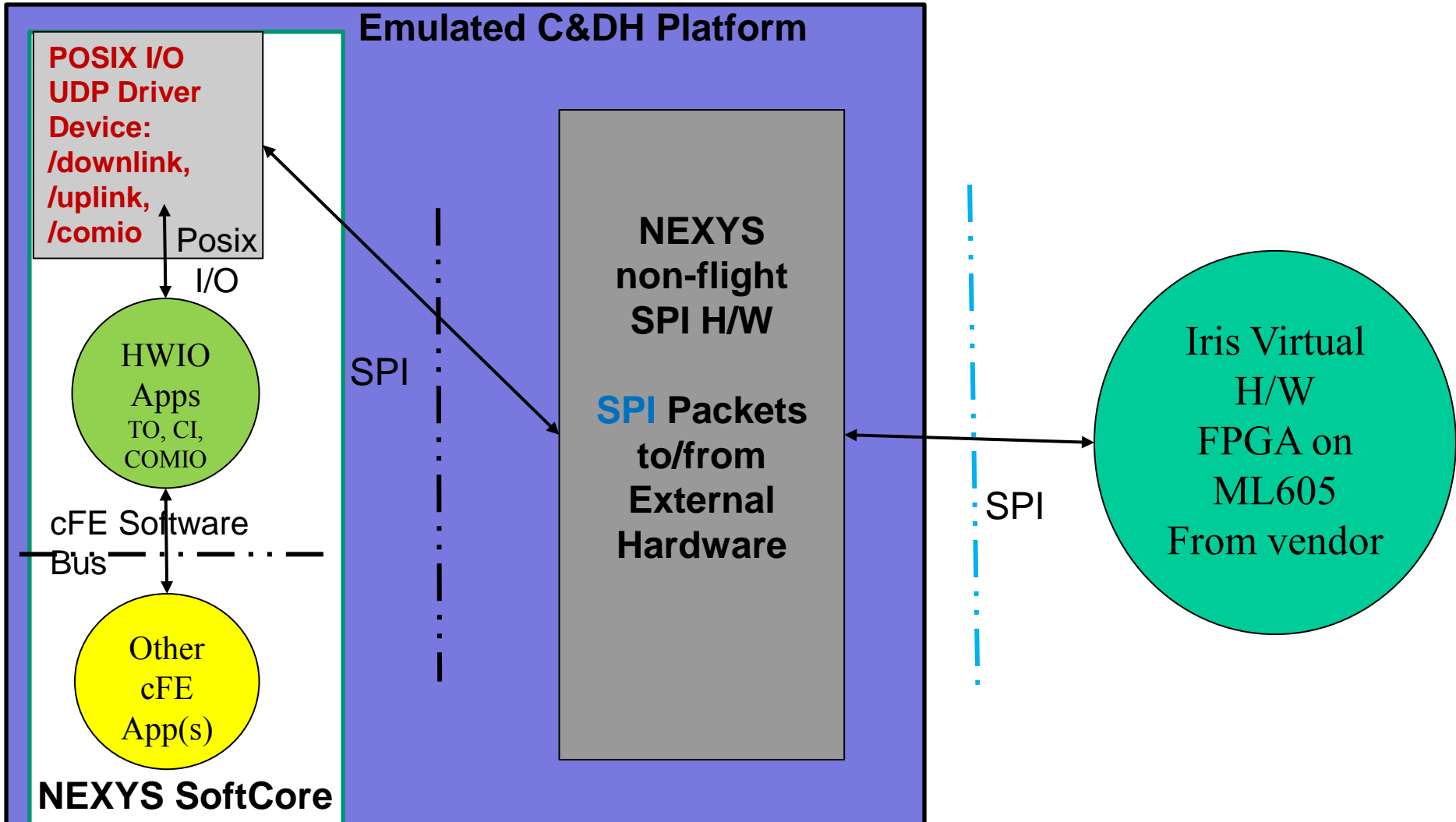
# RS422 Tlm/Cmd I&T Configuration





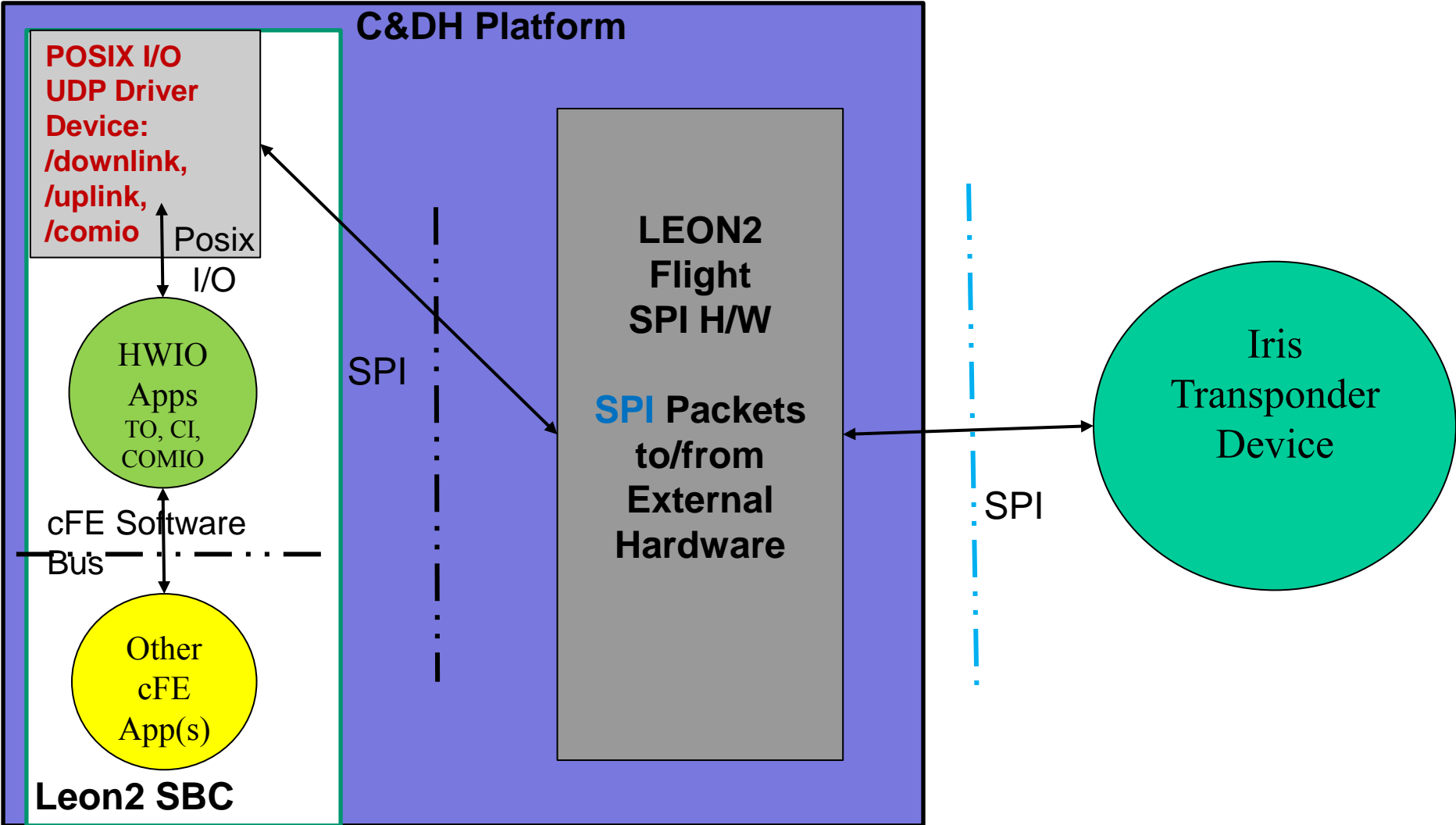


# Iris Transponder SPI I/F to Emulated Iris H/W





# Iris Transponder Flight Interface





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# C&DH Interface eXtension Card (IXC) Spacewire-to-Serial FSW Evolution



# Emulated SpaceWire I/F for PIL Testing

## Emulated C&DH Platform

HWIO App(s)  
 access **UDP**  
**Posix I/O Driver**  
**Devices:**  
 /xact, /sens,  
 /thr, /eps,  
 /sac, /let, /brd,  
 /das

cFE  
 Software Bus

Other  
 cFE  
 App(s)

**NEXYS4**  
**Soft-Core Leon**

Ethernet  
 UDP

Ethernet  
 Card  
 (Local  
 Network)

**UDP**  
 Packets  
 to/from  
 External  
 Device  
 cFE  
 Sim Apps

Ethernet  
 UDP

## Sim Platform

**XACT**  
 IMU, Gyros,  
 Reaction Wheels

**Sun Sensors**

**Thrusters**

**EPS**

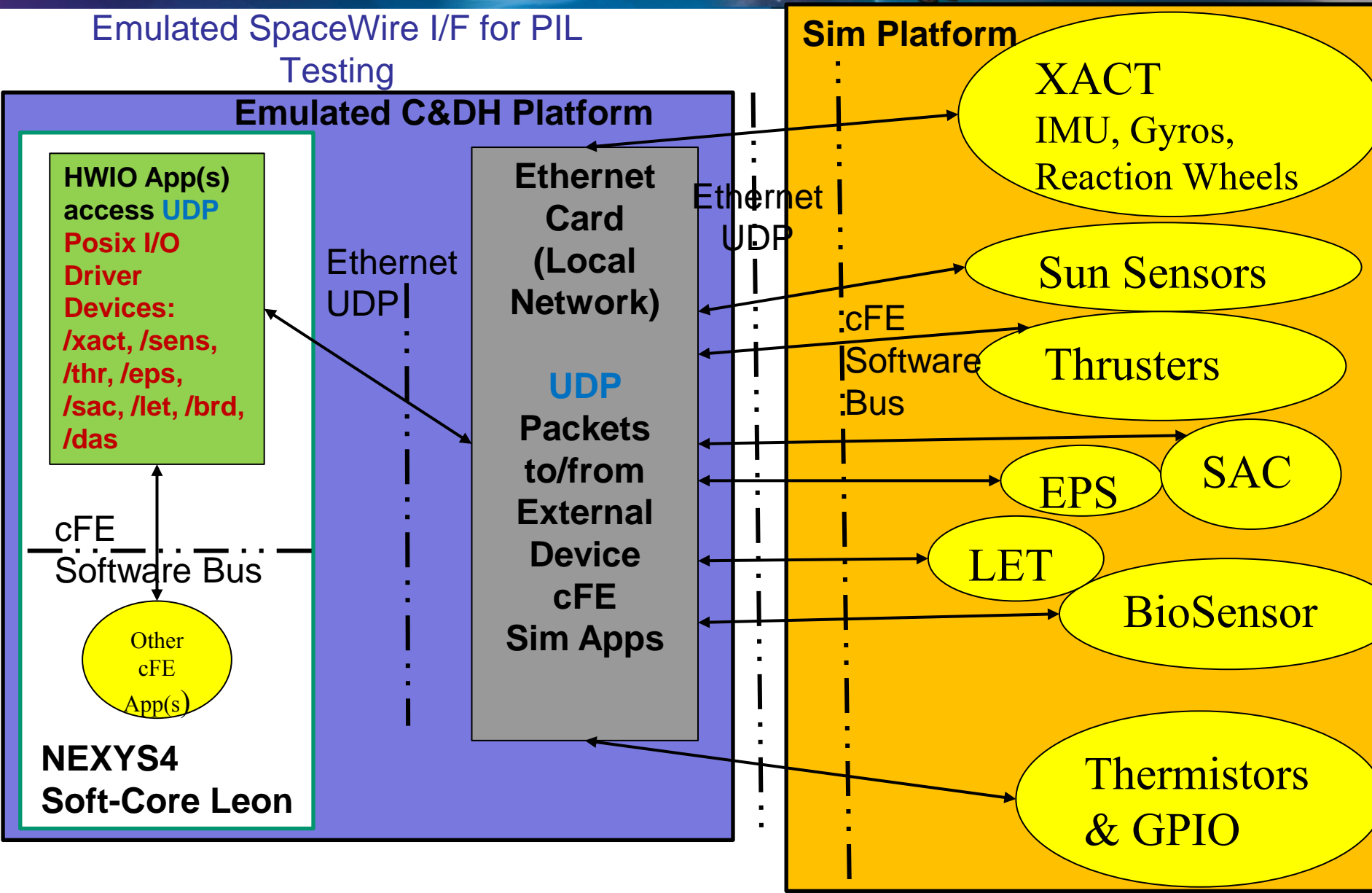
**SAC**

**LET**

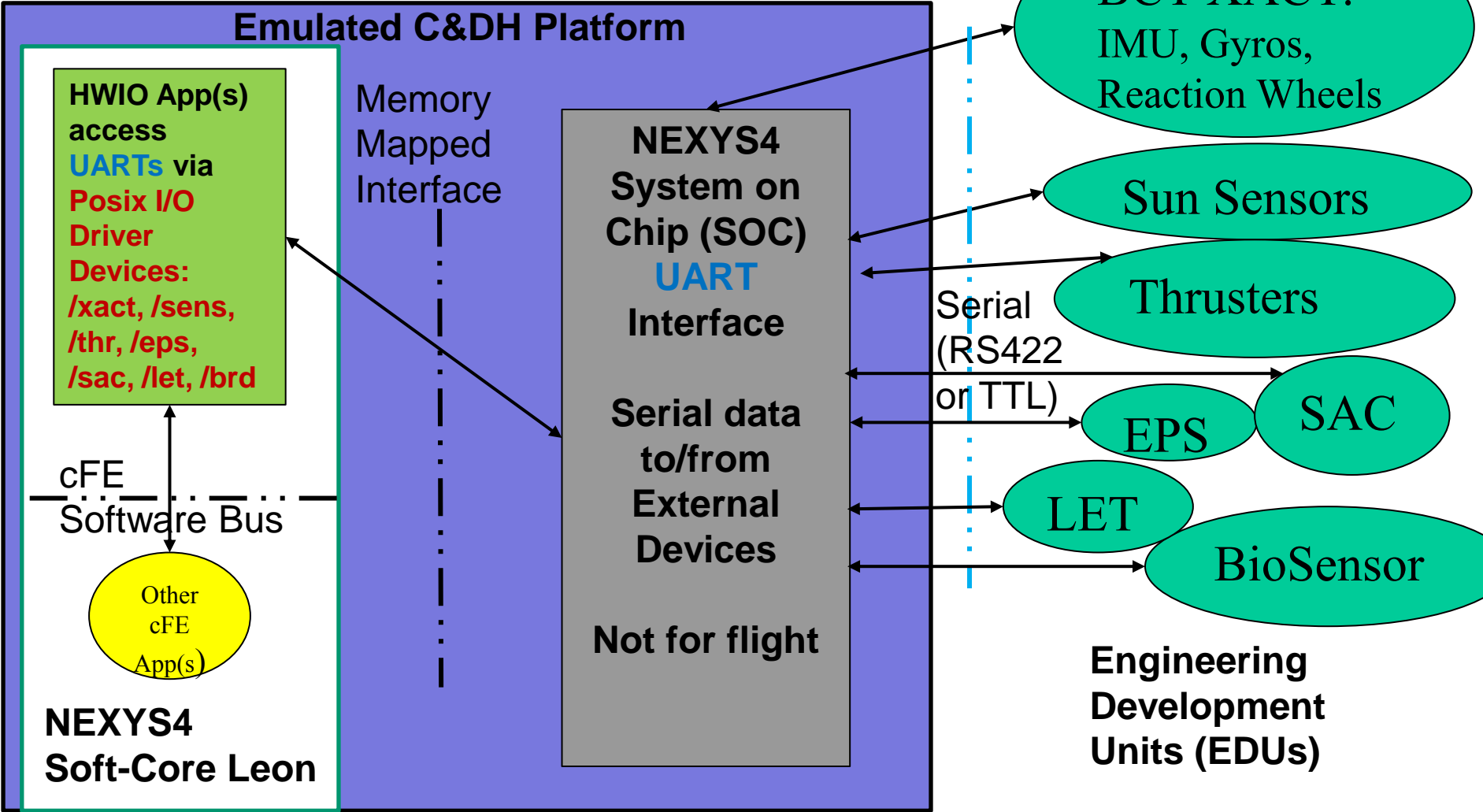
**BioSensor**

**Thermistors  
 & GPIO**

:cFE  
 Software  
 :Bus



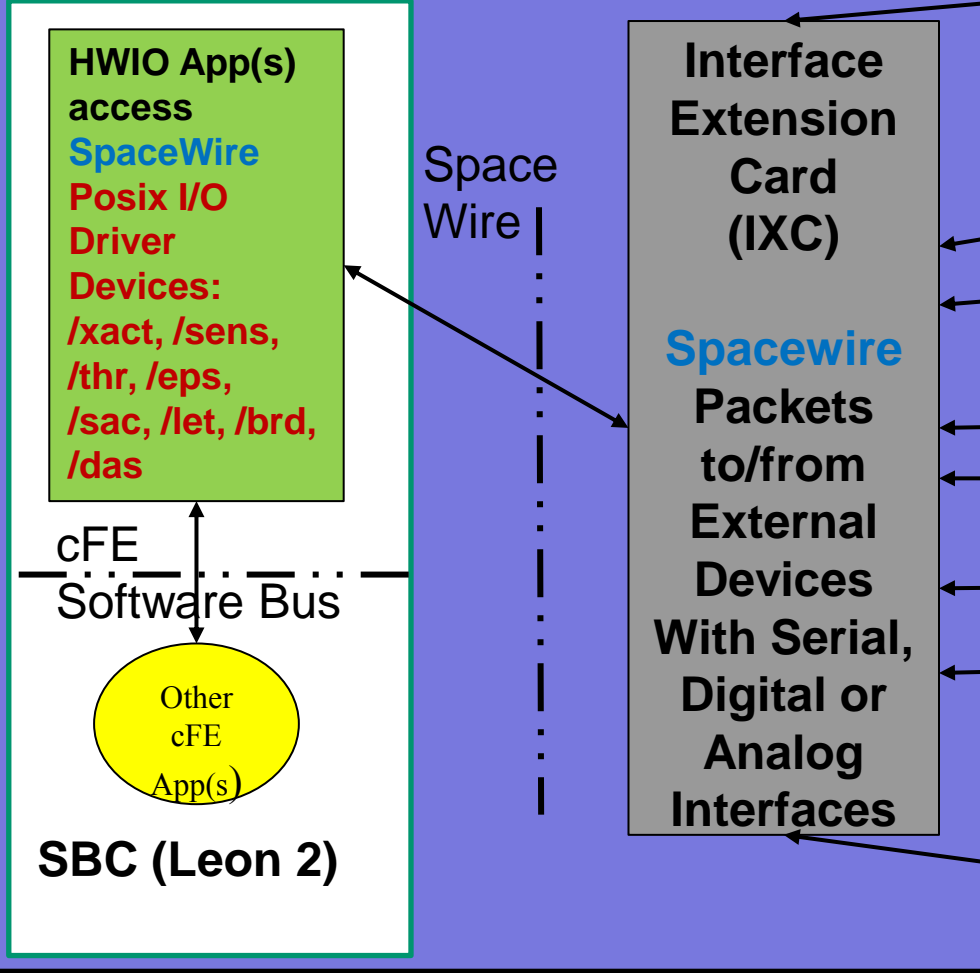
# Device I/F testing without SpaceWire



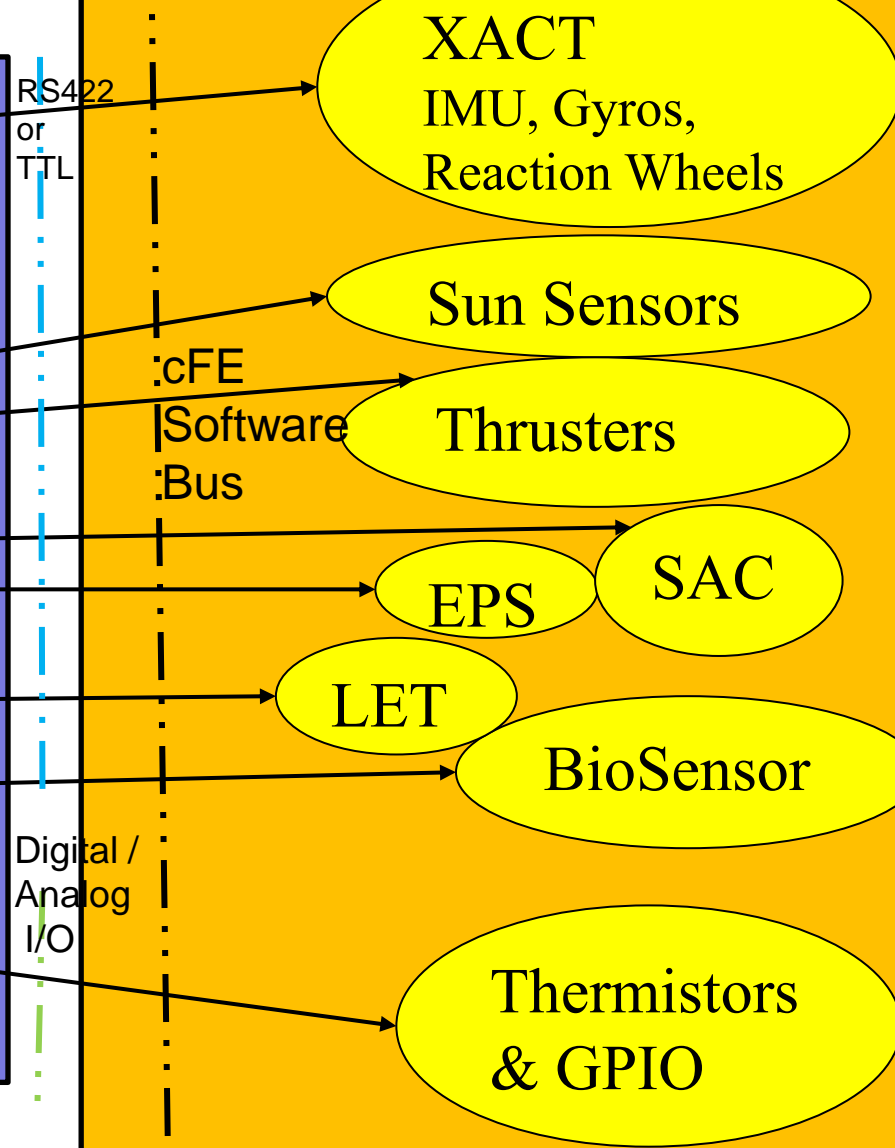


# BioS SpaceWire I/F with Sim for H/W-In-the-Loop (HIL) Testing

## C&DH Platform

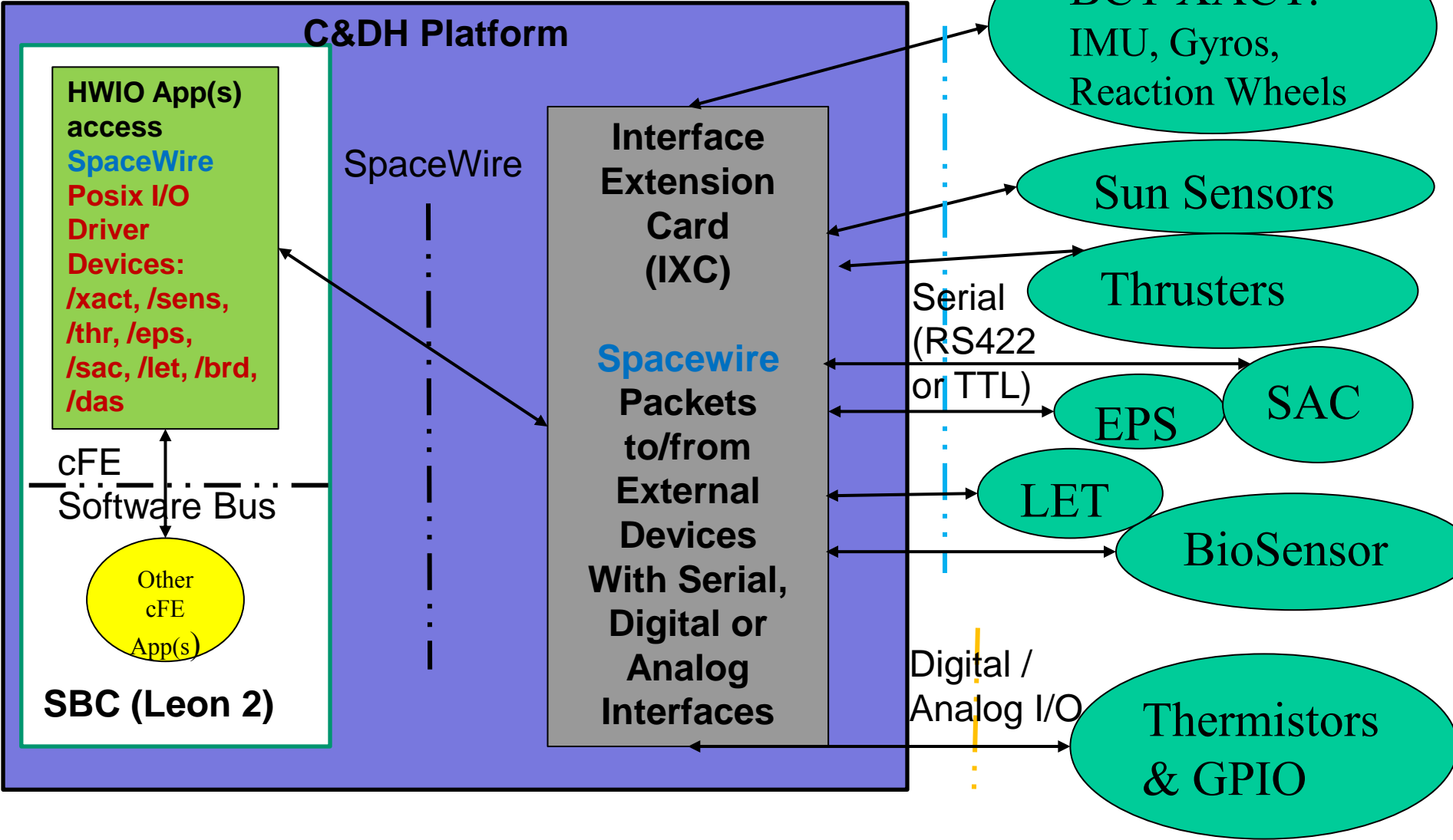


## Sim Platform





# BioS SpaceWire I/F Flight Configuration





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## Conclusion

- **Model-Based Approach integrated with a Loosely-Coupled and layered framework enables a Flexible Infrastructure**
- **Flexible Infrastructure with Evolving Layers and Test-Beds helps meet Hardware Availability Challenges**



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# Questions?

[Douglas.a.Forman@nasa.gov](mailto:Douglas.a.Forman@nasa.gov)



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# Back-Ups



# Flight Software Guiding Principles

- COTS/GOTS elements used wherever possible
- Many flight software elements are modeled in MATLAB/Simulink and then auto-coded into software applications
  - Utilities → Computer Software Components (CSCs) → Computer Software Units (CSUs)
- Workstation simulation (WSIM) → processor-in-the-loop (PIL) testing → hardware-in-the-loop (HIL) testing
- Make use of the open source core Flight System (cFS) and core Flight Executive (cFE) open source architecture



# Flight Software Nomenclature

- Workstation Simulation (WSIM)
  - FSW and Plant Simulink Models
- Processor In the Loop (PIL)
  - Emulated Hardware Device Interfaces
- Hardware In the Loop (HIL)
  - Flight-like Hardware Device Interfaces
- Glue Code
  - A code base and set of scripts to automate the creation of cFS applications from Model Based Designed missions
- SCIMI (System Configuration Information and Mission Interfaces)
  - Django/Python Relational Database Framework
  - Flight/Test/Ground Files auto-generated





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# Recommended External Device Data Interface (CCSDS Space Packets)

## Standardized Serial Data Interface Protocol

Developed in conjunction with Mission Operations Lead

Distributed to External Vendors

CCSDS Space Packets

- **With cFE compatible secondary cmd/tlm headers**

For new software on External Devices

Wrapper approach for Legacy Devices (i.e. LET)

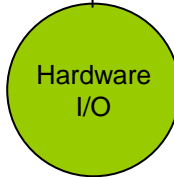
## Advantages:

Device data packets can go directly to/from cFE S/W Bus

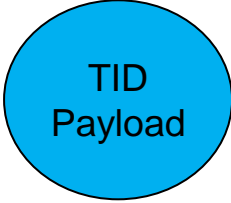
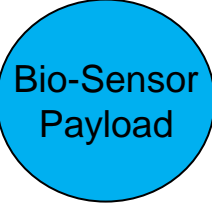
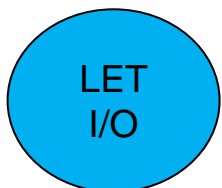
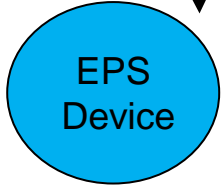
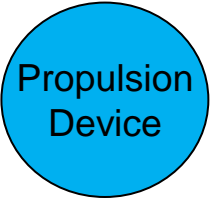
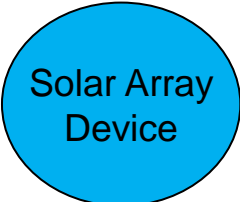
Ground System can interface directly with device over RS422

## Several Device Vendors have committed:

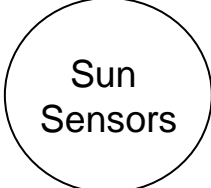
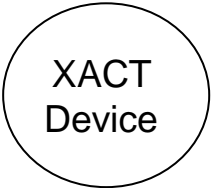
BioSensor, LET, EPS controller, TID, Prop System, Solar Array Controller



Data to/from Devices Over Device Transports (i.e. RS422, TTL, etc.)



External Devices with Serial Interfaces



KEY:

Devices using recommended CCSDS Data Interface	
Devices NOT using recommended CCSDS Data Interface	



<b>WSIM Workstation Simulations</b>	<b>Simulink on Windows, Mac, or Linux computers</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>•Models of GN&amp;C, Prop, Power, &amp; Thermal</li><li>•Used by FSW to generate and test algorithms.</li><li>•Provided to MOS for limited functionality maneuver simulations.</li></ul>
<b>PIL Processor-in- the-Loop</b>	<b>PPC750 Processor(s) in Standalone chassis  or NEXYS4 Soft- core LEON C&amp;DH with UEI Simulation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>•Includes all flight software functionality. Runs on 1 or 2 processors.</li><li>•Ethernet or Shared Memory Interfaces between FSW and Simulation</li><li>•Multiple copies maintained by FSW as inexpensive system for real time software &amp; fault management development.</li><li>•Faster than real time (depending on selected fidelity of models and processor speed).</li></ul>
<b>HIL Hardware-in-the- Loop</b>	<b>Avionics EDU with simulated vehicle hardware (UEI Racktangle Simulation Platform)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>•Highest fidelity simulators includes hardware interfaces.</li><li>•Run in real time.</li><li>•Travelling Road Show used to test payload interfaces early in development cycle</li><li>•Authoritative environment for verification of FSW requirements</li></ul>



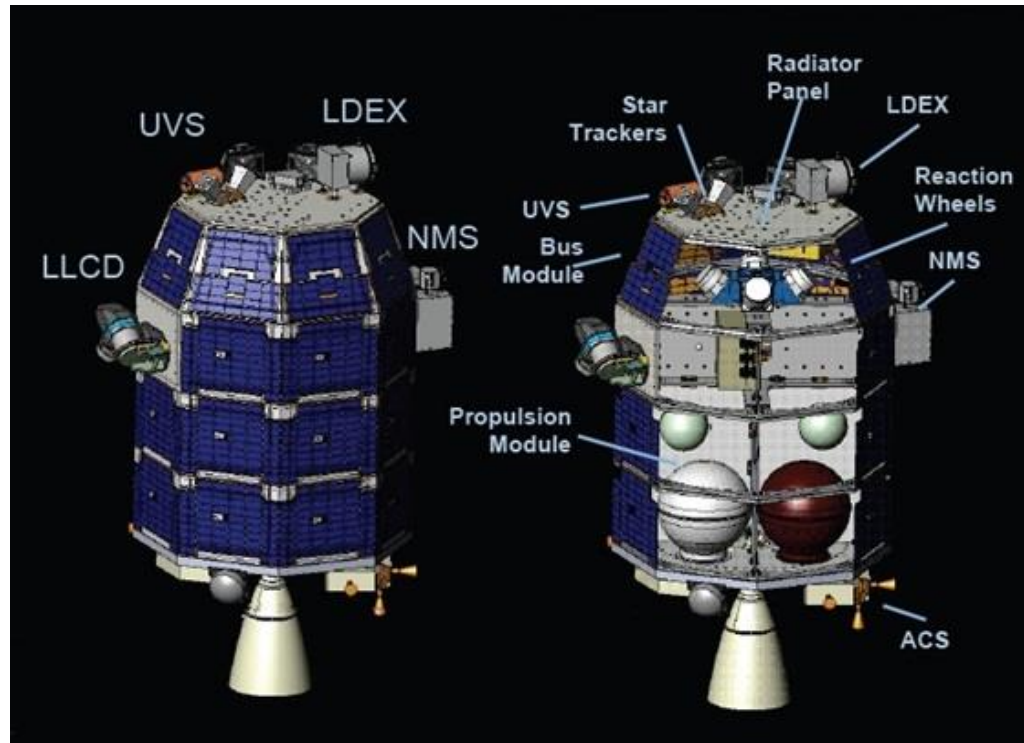
# Modular, Common Avionics and Software

Integrated with a range of processors

- Trade study to make it easier for spacecraft to identify acceptable processors with necessary performance and budget constraints.
- Initial Processors targeted:
  - Beagle Bone Black
  - Zynq
  - PowerPC 750
  - LEON
- Provide a set of Software Engineering Practices and Documentation to quick start spacecraft software development effort
  - Git
  - Confluence/JIRA
  - Bamboo Continuous Test
  - NPR 7150.2 required plans
  - Extensive Test Suite
  - Peer Review/Formal Inspection



# The Lunar Atmospheric Dust Environment Explorer (LADEE) Spacecraft



A small explorer class mission with the objective of investigating the Moon's tenuous atmosphere, and to study the composition/distribution of dust in that atmosphere.



# BioSentinel Flight Software

## Scope

- Onboard Flight Software (Class B)
- Support Software and Simulators (Class C)
- Integration of FSW with avionics

## Guiding Documents

- NPR7150.2 Software Engineering Requirements
  - CMMI Level 2 or Equivalent
- NASA-STD-8739.8 NASA Software Assurance Standard

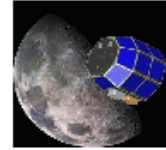
## Development Approach

Model Based Development Paradigm (prototyped process using a “Hover Test Vehicle”)  
5 Incremental Software Builds, 2 Major Releases before launch

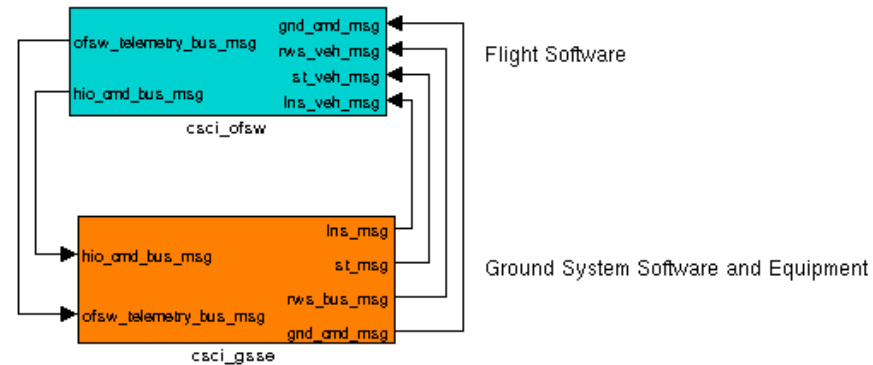
- **Final Release during mission.**

## Leverage Heritage Software

GSFC OSAL, cFE, cFS, ITOS  
, VxWorks  
Mathworks Matlab/Simulink & associated toolboxes

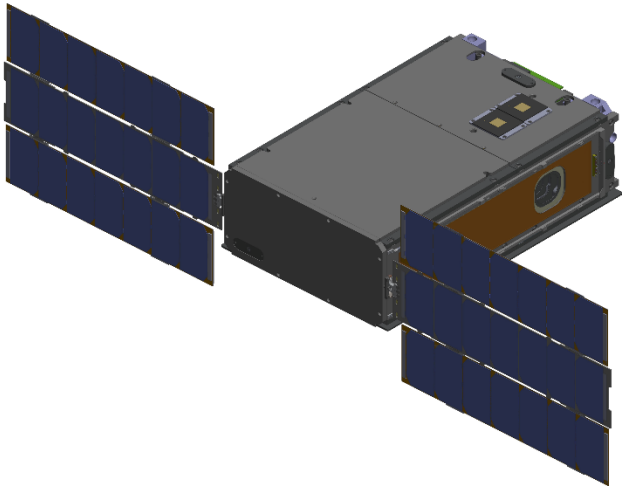


LADEE

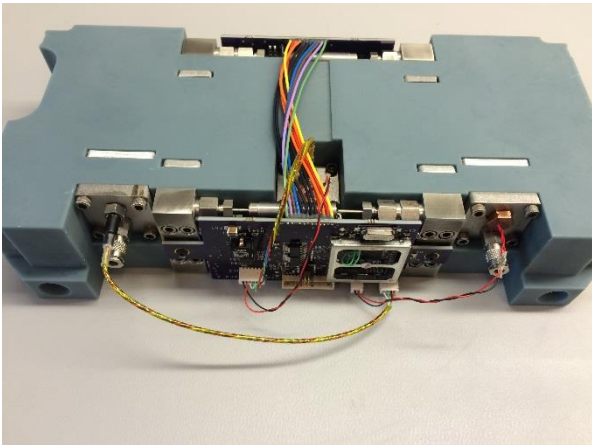




# BioSentinel: A Deep Space CubeSat



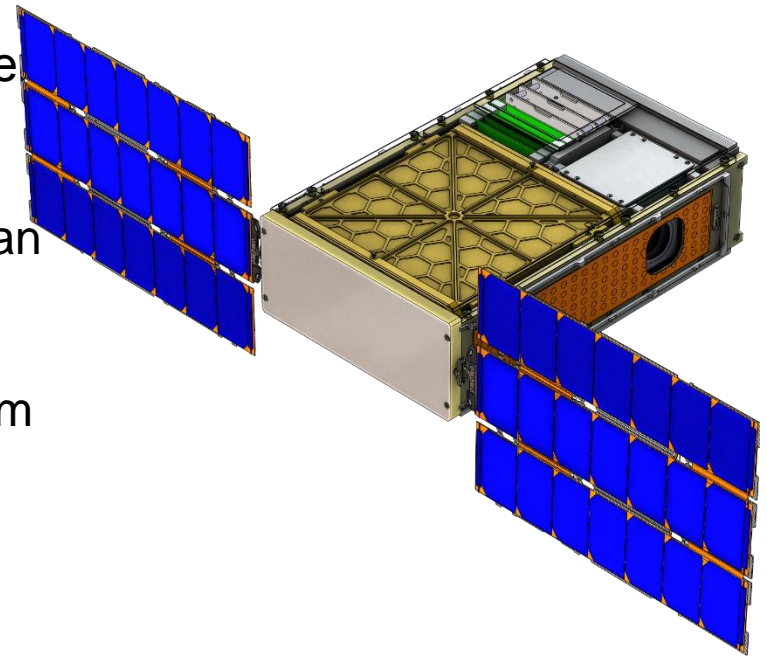
- A “CubeSat” class spacecraft with stowed outer dimensions of approximately 20cm x 30cm x 10 cm
- Science payload will study the effects of deep space radiation on cells that are similar to those of humans
- An important pathfinder to enable future human missions to the Moon, asteroids, or Mars





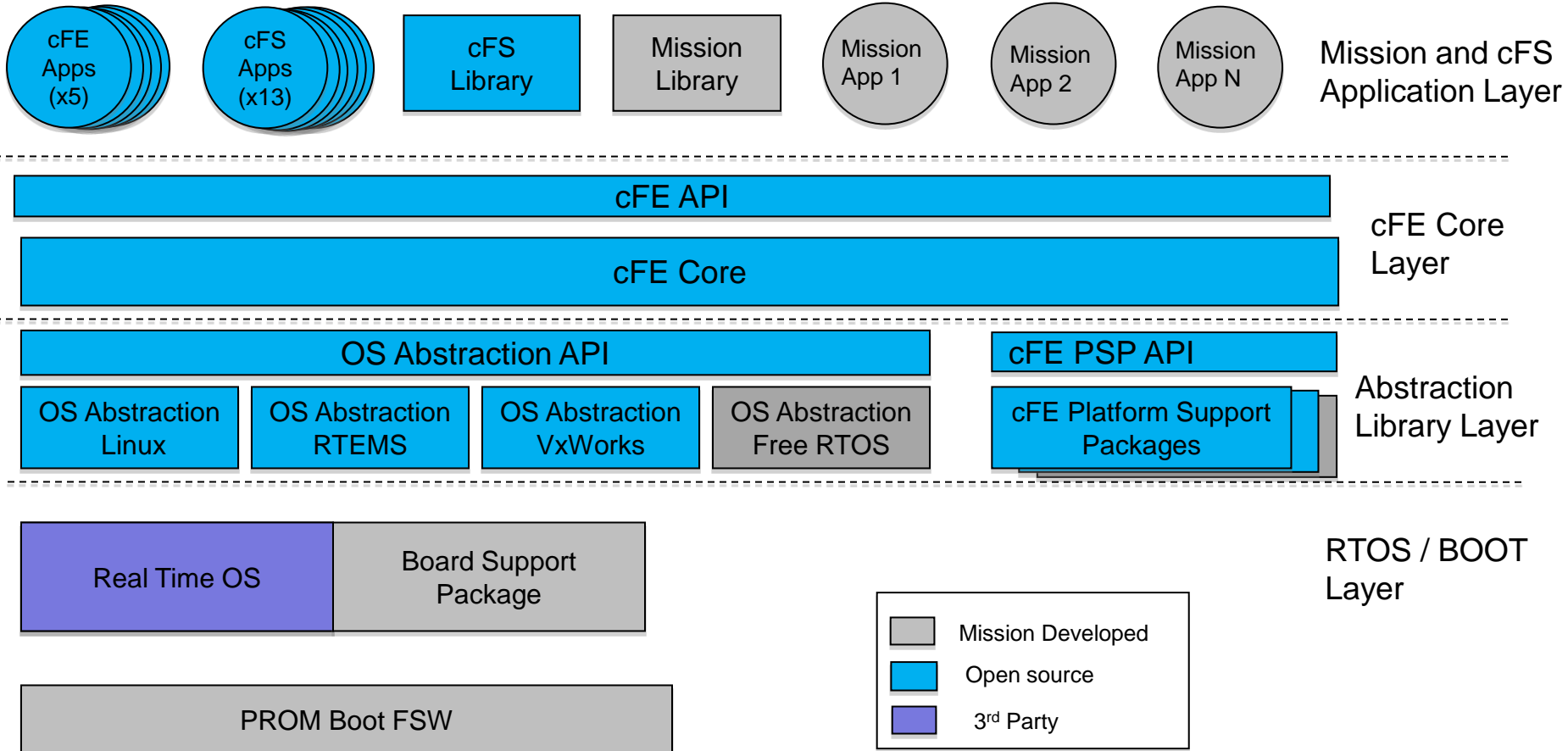
# Small Spacecraft, Big Software

- Science payload is controlled using a TI MSP430 microcontroller
  - “Sidecar” science payload also drive with an MSP430
- Electrical power system controlled with an MSP430
- Attitude determination and control system has its own FPGA and LEON Processor
- Radio has its own FPGA and LEON Processor
- Overall spacecraft command and data handling managed with an FPGA



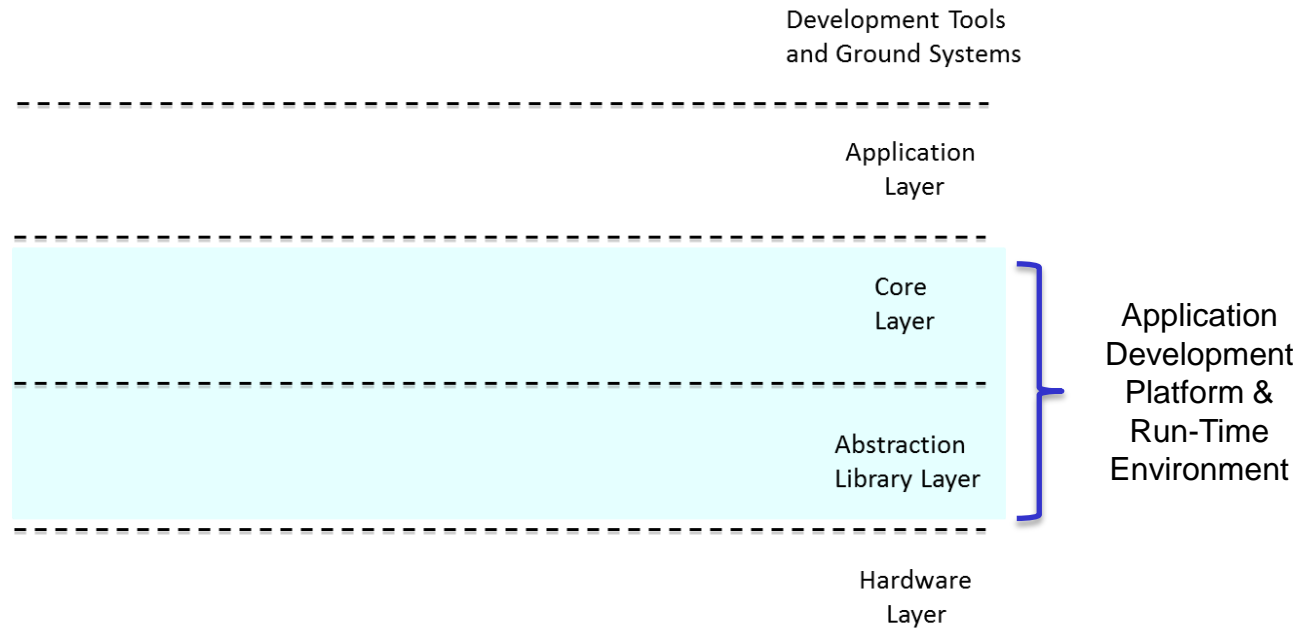


# cFS Software Layers and Components





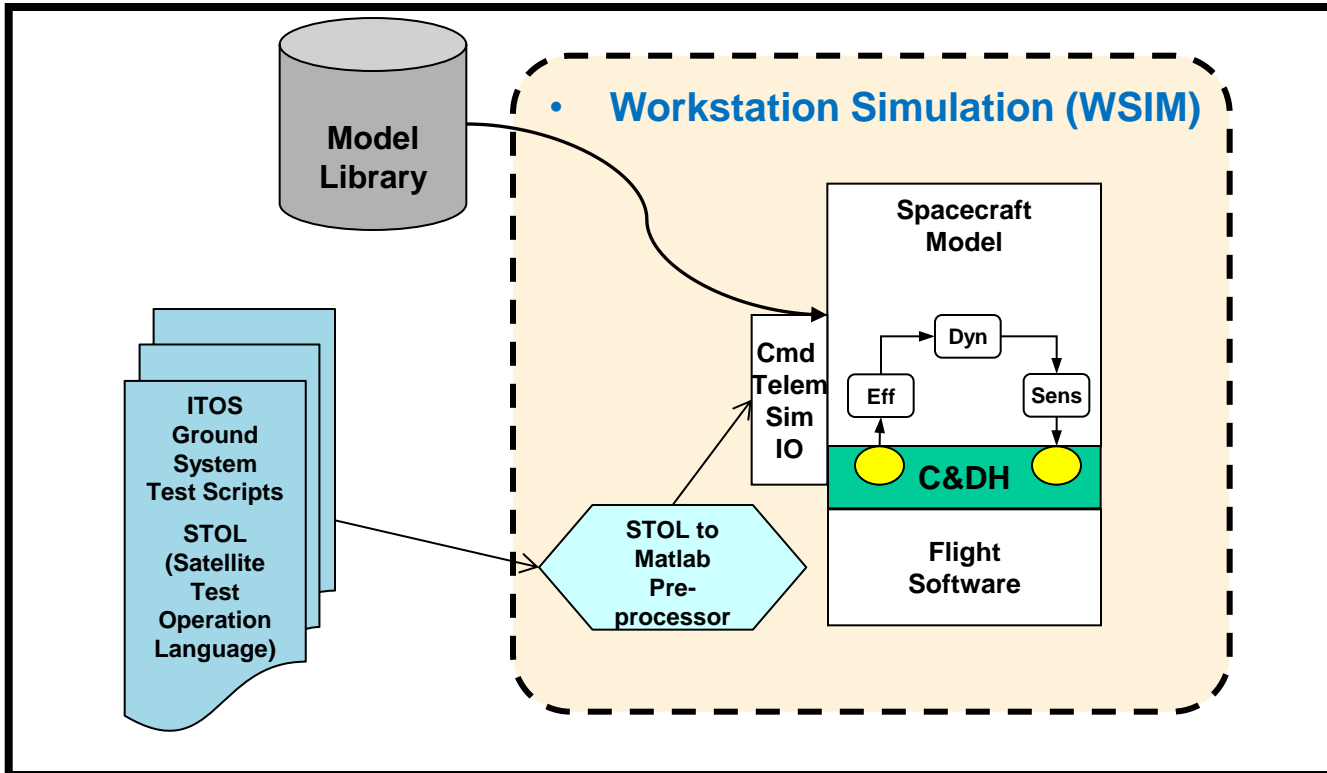
# cFS Overview



cFS is a re-usable spacecraft flight software architecture and software suite that is both platform and project independent

The software suite includes a common set of spacecraft applications including communications, scheduling, fault management, and many others

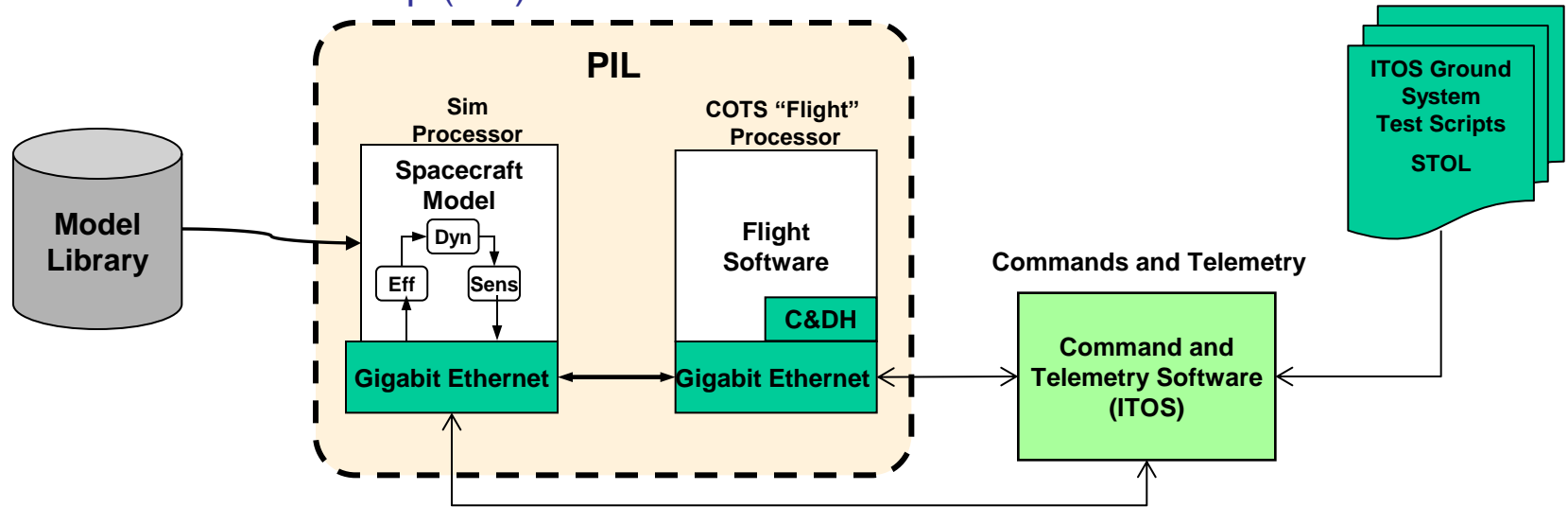




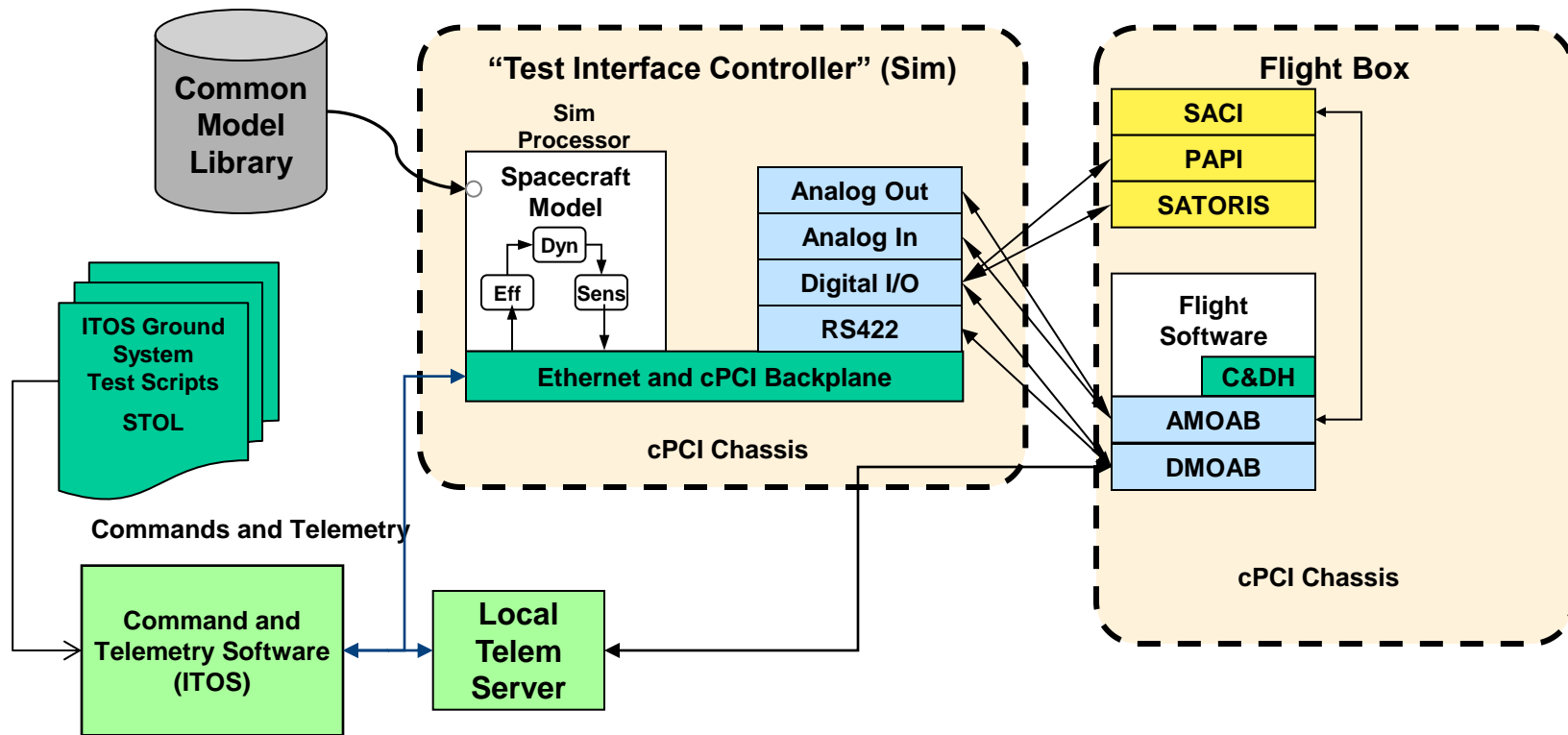
Local Workstation or Laptop

- **Simulink Only (No Autocode)**
- **Developed early, maintained throughout development**
- **Algorithm Development ; Requirements Analysis**
- **ITOS Ground System Scripts ingested by Simulation**
- **cFE Services Modeled within Simulink**
  - **cFE Messages -> Non-Virtual Busses,**
  - **cFE Tables -> Tunable Parameters**
  - **cFE Scheduler -> Simulink Scheduler and Rate-Transition Blocks**

## Processor-in-the-Loop (PIL) Simulation

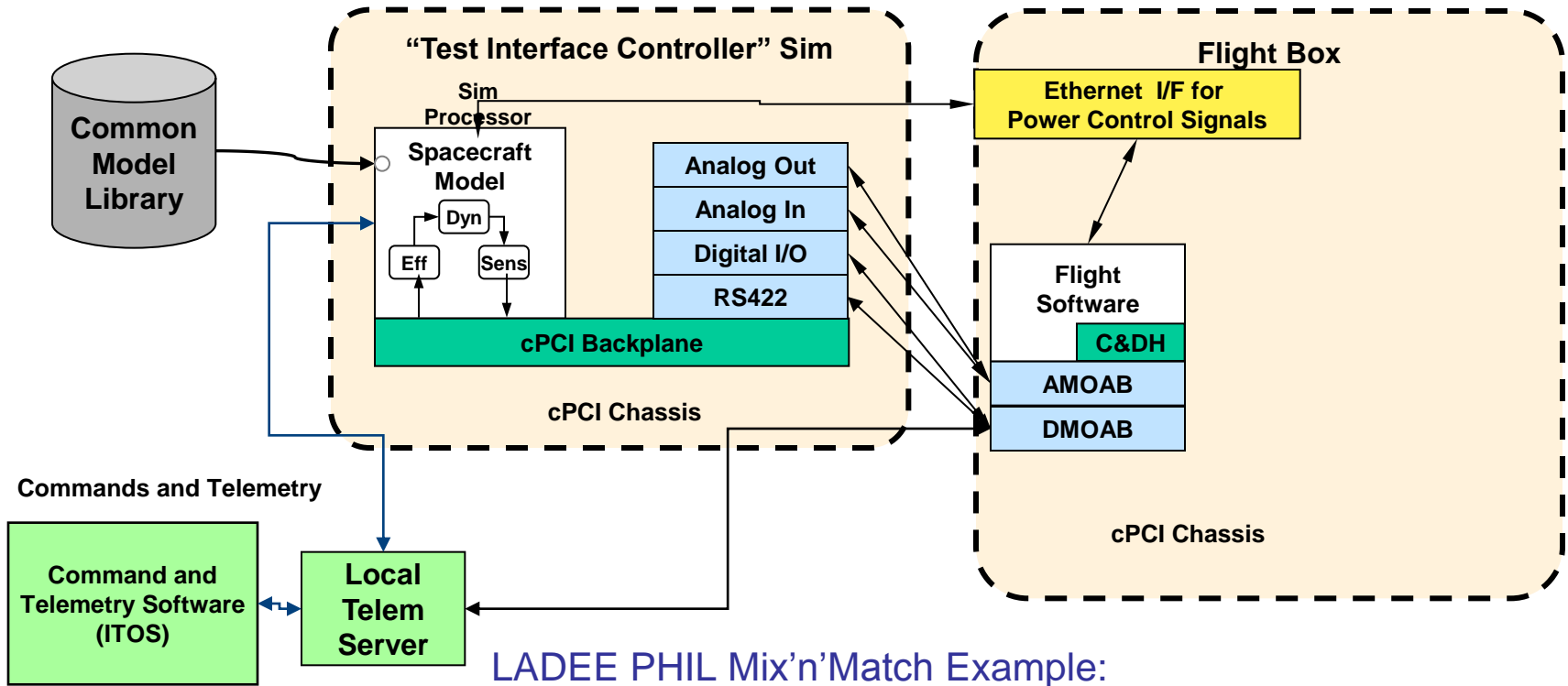


- **Models auto-coded and running on RT processors**
- **Inexpensive “flight-like” processor**
- **Tests auto-coding process & integration with C&DH software**
- **Integration with Telemetry Software allows early development/testing of downlink**
- **Can be used for initial code size and resource utilization analysis**
- **Software Development Testbed for Application layer (cFE Apps)**
  - **Includes Device Virtualization Apps (Hardware I/O and Protocol)**
  - **Includes vxWorks instantiation of OSAL ; but not Flight H/W Device Drivers**



## • LADEE HIL (Hardware-in-the-Loop) Simulation

- Flight code runs on Flight Avionics EDU
- Provides testing of FSW with Avionics I/O
- Definitive answers on resource utilization
- Highest fidelity simulations for verification/validation
- Testbed for all layers including Flight Hardware Device Drivers



- **Initially only DMOAB (RS422) and AMOAB Available**
  - **No Power Boards in Avionics Box**
- **Used Ethernet for other H/W interfaces**
- **Re-configured during runtime initialization**
  - **Drivers for missing H/W replaced with Ethernet Drivers**
- **Application Code unchanged**



# Flexible Infrastructure with Evolving Layers and Test-Beds meets the Challenge

- **CAST Re-use (Proven Standards and tools)**
  - Posix File I/O, vxWorks, CCSDS Space Packets
  - SpaceWire, Ethernet, RS422 / SPI
  - django/python Database interface-generation Framework
  - Simulink / Matlab code generation
- **“Test Like You Fly” / “Integrate Early and Often”**
  - Flight Ground Software and Database used as GSE for early Device Integration
    - **Minimize redundant tlm/cmd work (via SCIMI)**
  - Common Code used in all Closed-Loop Test Infrastructure
    - **Evolving Fidelity: WSIM, PIL, HIL**
- **Efficient Layering**
  - Device Virtualization – HWIO Apps
    - **Posix File I/O**
  - Loosely Coupled FSW Components
    - **cFE / CFS**
    - **Publish / Subscribe**
  - Virtual Processors